VOL. 16.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1859.

## Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. S. GILLESPIE, ENERAL AGENT, will hereafter be found at the office of W. W. Peirce, Esq., through whom he will make the usual advances on Produce, render sales, fill orders and forward goods promptly;—attend to the negotiation and sale of paper, &c., &c. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9, 1859—2-1m\*

J. B. SOUTHERLAND, (LATE OF WARSAW, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C..)
(OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt personal attention to all orders addressed to him. He has a Wareh Goods and Country Produce. He has a Warehouse convenient for storing

EDWARD McPHERSON. OMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT, HOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET. 18 Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and

A. E. HALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Lutterloh's Wharf. Lutterloh's Wharf, Aug. 5th, 1859.

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. WILLIAM D. MAHN,

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Wa'erst. April 8, 1859. 32-1y Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., Wilmington, N. C. Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859-31tf

F. M. BIZZELL, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from cash customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions. Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON, TOMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C. will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12-11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks,
Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining,
and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and redired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st., near the wharf. Dec. 3.—14-1y TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all oth-

ers engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street. JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN.

T NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS.

Wilmington, N. C. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., or the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style tion or impeachment of any crime. Given under our nand or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any and seals, this 25th January, 1859.

W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.] establishment in the country, North or South. Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order, N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or

W. H. McRARY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, " " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] MARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. GEO. W. ROSE.

S. M. WEST,

A UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, 1

CARRIAGE FACTORY. B. R. HOOD respectiony and Clinton, where that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and ap-

plying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY.

No. 39 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C. THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES. SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash. He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable

terms.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnet street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to occommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS. LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; " dry assorted: Spanish Brown; Venetian Red;

Yellow Ochre; 5 " Linseed Oil; " Lard Oil; 2 " Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, wholesale and retail, by

> THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!

Druggist & Chemist.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS! IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MED ICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole ma chinery, removing the a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaunchinery. re moving dice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the One dose taken a short

Bilious attacks are cured. and. what is better, preventime before eating gives vigor to the appetite and of the Liver Invigorator of the Liver Invigorator. makes the food digest well. One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the cures Chronic Diarrhaa its worst form, while food from rising and sour-ing. Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents first dose. A few bottles will cure Dropsy by exciting the absorbents.

nightmare.Only one dose taken at One dose taken after each as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoon

all Fevers of a Bilious type.

It operates with certainty, fuls will always relieve Sick and thousands are willing Headache.
Only one dose immediatevirtues.

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow

scalp.

SPALDING'S "Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nour-ROSE

ed Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties,
and when they are skilfully blended,
so as to be free from greasiness, and Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."-[Christian

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL hair beautifully. 3d. to remove dandruff effectually. 4th whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eat-If you are not satisfied, try it. All genuine has the signa-

re of the Proprietor-take no other-J. RUSSI LL SPAL-DING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass. Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

## Rewards.

\$300 REWARD. I WILL PAY the above reward of three hundred dollars for the delivery in any jail in the State, of negroes WILLIAM and LEMUEL, or one hundred and uty dollars for either.

They are now supposed to be lurking in the upper part of Duplin and in the lower part of Wayne County, are brothers, one 25 and the other 28 years of age, both very black, about six feet high; the former stout, with a slight blemish on one eye, the latter rather more slender.
S. J. HUNTER, Bear Swamp, Duplin County, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTYWHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the present, inhabitant of said mitting depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusa-tion or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands

A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.] DESCRIPTIONS: HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds. SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds. Simon is stout built, cooper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859

WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHULIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe continement in Jail so that I can get her.

C. B. MILLER. Jan. 28th, 1859

NOT A HUMBUG.

Circular, giving contents of the work, and Catalogue of my Publications, will be sent free upon application. Address DUANE RULISON, Poblisher, 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 2d, 1859—1-3m.

N. B. ALLEN & CO., Plaistow, N. H.

Sept. 16, 1859.

Sept. 16, 18

NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. Aug. 5th, 1859.-49-6m\* Clinton, N. C.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the coun TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

EVERETT PETERSON.

NOTICE\_NEGROES WANTED.

as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to eccommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.

March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

NORRIS FREDERICK.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE SUBSCEIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANT-ATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the

Waccamaw Lake.
The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.

The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State

On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired. PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER, TURPEN TINE AND FARMING LANDS.

OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. Co. One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One dose often repeated Period Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, in the city of Pensacola, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, and subsequent cays, any portions of their lands lying along the Railroad and Perdido and Es ambia rivers; and between the limits are fist rate Timber. Turnenting and some and Elmits are fist rate Timber. Turnenting and some and Elmits are fist rate Timber. limits are fist rate Timber, Turpentine and some good Farm The completion of the Railroad by the 25th April next to

the State line of Alabama; and the construction immediately of a Branch Road of 5 miles in length connecting the valley of the Perdido with the city of Pensacola, will open a large portion of these lands to an easy, direct and cheap communication with the rising and valuable market of Pen Persons desirous of making purchases before the day appointed for the public sale, can do so at private sale on a plication to the undersigned at the office of the Company i

be city of Pensacola.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. HUTTON. Secretary Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co.

the city of Pensacola

Sept. 16th, 1859. Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

We take plessure in recommending this medicine commending this medicine as a preventive for Fever as a preventive for F Also, one twelve horse portable Engine, Locomotive poner, built expressly to drive a circular Saw. This is one of the best Engines that can be found anywhere, and can be seen running any day. Either of the above Engines will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to S. P. IVEY, on accommodating terms. Apply to S. P. IVEY, at the Wilmington Sash & Blind Factory. Sept. 16, 1859.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes o sell 434 acres of FINE FARMING LAND in Sampson County, four miles North of Clinton. Said land differs from most of the land in the county, being covered with a dense forest of oak Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York. ash, hickory and pine; about 100 acres of said land being Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, in a high state of cultivation, the growing crop on the same WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, will bear me out in saying so. Persons wishing to purchase the above lands can view the same by calling on Dr. H. A. Bizzell or A. B. Chesnutt, Esq., of Clinton.

CHARLES H. STEVENS.

> LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction, at Long Creek Bridge, in New Hanover county, on Friday the 11th day of November, 1859, THREE HUNDAED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, more or less—adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Larkins, David E. Bunting and Wm. R. Penny, Esqrs., being the lands belonging to the estate of Lott Croom, deceased. The improvements consists of a dwelling and all necessary out buildings. About 100 acres of the tract is cleared and under cultivation the present year. There is a Water Mill seat a short distance from the dwelli Turpentine boxes already cut.
>
> Also, at the same time and place, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Thos. Futrel, Hillory Croom, and the heirs of Jesse Croom, deceased.
>
> Also, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Robitzsch and John R. Crews, Esq., upon which there is one task of Turpentine boxes in their second year

of cultivation.

The two last named tracts are also the property of the with the Will of the said deceased.

Terms.—One and two years credit will be given. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and also to pay JOHN JONES, Ex'r.

51-ts\*

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to D. W. JORDAN,

Little River, S. C. July 8th, 1859

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY, Terms easy. Address May 20, 1859-38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT: AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR AGENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE LIFE, SPEECHES AND MEMORIALS

DANIEL WEBSTER,

Containing his most Celebrated Orations, A Selection from the Eulogies delivered on the occasion of his Death, and his Life and Times. BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, L.L D.

In one large volume of 550 pages, printed on fine paper and bound in beautiful style; containing excellent tint illusand bound in beautiful style; containing excellent tint illustrations of his Birthplace and Mansion at Marshfield; and a full-length, life-like Steel Portrait. The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American public, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work was to be obtained heretofore, which presented, within a compact and convenient compass, the chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, his most remarkable intellectual efforts, and the most valuable and interesting culogies which the great men of the patient puttered in honor of his

NY Lady or Gentleman in the United States, posses A from \$3 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp), W. R. ACTON & CO.

41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia

THE BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE,

HARRIS' PATENT,

I S NOW offered to the public, improved as a DOUBLETHREAD MACHINE, making the justly-celebrated Gro
ver & Baker stitch, that will not slip, though every fourth
stitch be cut. It is the Best and Only Machine making the

above stitch by authority of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, at the low price of FORTY DOLLARS! The above Machine is, with this improvement, the best low priced one now before the public. It is truly a Family Machine, and will perform more work in one hour than the best seamstress in one day, and do it better. Responsible Agents wanted everywhere, and liberal terms

given. Send for a circular. Principal Office, 43 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., where all applications for Agencies must be made.

Sept. 9, 1859—2-1m

L. A. BIGELOW, Agent.

CC-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest

March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION, appointed by the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, will market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board to be subcriber at Pleasant to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Bept. 16.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Bept. 16.

All letters promptly attended to.

All letters promptly attended

Schools.

WARSAW SCHOOL BY ARCHIBALD A. McBRYDE, NSTRUCTIONS given in the Natural and Mathematical Sciences, and in the Latin, Greek, and French languages. Fall term, (1859.) commences Monday, September 5th, and rill continue twelve weeks.

Charges from time of entering. REFERENCES : Hon. L. Bethane, N. C.
Rev. D. Johnson, President Floral College.
Sept. 2d, 1859.

CHOWAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE WILL COMMENCE ITS FALL SESSION ON THE first Wednesday in October next. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had by application to BENJ. A. SPEIRS, Aug. 26, 1859—52-17t\* Murfreesboro', N. C.

OAKLEY SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on Monday the 29th TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Tuition in Flementary branches, \$10
"higher" 15
"Languages, 20 Board can be obtained convenient to the School at from

eight to ten dollars per month.
D. MacMILLAN, Chm'm. B'rd. Trustees. KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th [day of September

next.

The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.

For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to

T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal, or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

LILLINGTON ACADEMY. S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on ...... higher

languages ..... deduction made, except in case of protracted (two in public." weeks) illness. THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE

plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C. Jan. 27th 1858. THE WILSON SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON, AIDED BY A FULL CORPS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

THE EXFRCISES of the ensuing Sciolastic Year will be resumed on THURSDAY, the first day of September.—
Applicants examined for admission and classification on Thursday and Friday, when all should be present who continusday and Friday, when all should be present who contemplate pursuing a regular course of study.

A Gymnastic Department will be added to the Male School the coming session, the object of which is to supply the great, universal need of all institutions of learning, name that his attent have mistaken you? He tremwhen the party broke up I ran off alone. Mr. Pingree bled as he spoke, and I could see that he was fearfully agovertook me on the way, and accompanied me to the
door."

"I think, my child," remarked the mother, after an other season of reflection, "that you have been not only the present wicked. Stop, listen to me. You know Harry loves you most truly—
the great, universal need of all institutions of learning, name that that I have mistaken you? He tremhe was fearfully agovertook me on the way, and accompanied me to the
other season of reflection, "that you have been not only the light laugh I turned from him. I went home one way
template pursuing a regular course of study.

A Gymnastic Department will be added to the Male
School the coming session, the object of which is to supply the great, universal need of all institutions of learning, name.

The entrance is a spoke, and I could see that he was fearfully agovertook me on the way, and accompanied me to the
other season of reflection, "that you have been not only
to the original transfer.

"I think, my child," remarked the mother, after an other and a light laugh I turned from him. I went home one way
to the the first day.

"I think, my child," remarked the mother, after an other and a light laugh I turned from him. I went home one way
to the great the think that I have missiance the property and the stop in the state of ly: Regular Physical Training. Among the numerous exercises of this Department, designed to please as well as to benefit, are the small and broad sword exercises, infantry

to benefit, are the small and broad sword exercises, infantry drill, upright and parallel bars, &c., &c. Mr. E. PRENTISS TUCKER, who will become associated with the schools as Professor of Mathematics, Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering, will superintend this Department. He will also give instruction in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite and Level; also in platting Surveys, Profile making, and 'he estimate of earth work and masonry.

A Calesthenic Department will also be added to the Seminary, to correspond to the Gymnasium. It is designed by the friends of these Institutions to lay the foundation of a Polytechnic School for young gentlemen, and to establish, the friends of these Institutions to lay the foundation of a 
Polytechnic School for young gentlemen, and to establish, beyond contingency, a School for Young Ladies, in which, after the completion of a regular course, in our own or in other institutions, they can be taught the Fine Arts as a 
speciality. To this end vigorous plans are in operation, and buildings are in process of erection, which, in all their arrangements, furnishings and appointments, are to be of the first order, and especially designed for their purpose. The Male and Female Departments separate. Sectarianism theoretically and practically excluded. For the plan of the Schools in full, address, at Wilson, No. Ca.,

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,

Principal of the Wilson Schools, or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.

July 7th, 1859.—257-1t—45-3m.

## General Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Hillory Croom, deceased, at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery. GEORGE W. MOORE, Executor.

CAN find many articles in our house adapted to their trade. We manufacture ourselves, and will sell at 10 per cent. advance for cash.
We buy largely in COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., and can and will sell bargains to dealers in the country.

UMBRELLAS at 10 per cent. above the manufacturer'

Merchants visiting Wilmington will find it greatly their advantage to examine the stock at Sept. 16. BALDWIN'S, 38 Market st.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. SAMPSON COUNTY-COURT OF EQUITY. John R. Beaman, Admr. of Jos. J. Cole, J. B. Cox, Sen. and others. To Fall Term, 1859.

full-length, life-like Steel Portrait. The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American public, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work was to be obtained heretofore, which presented, within a compact and convenient compass, the chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, his most remarkable intellectual efforts, and the most valuable and interesting culogies which the great men of the nation uttered in honor of his memory.

We present all these treasures in this volume, at a very moderate price, and in a very convenient form. Subscription price, in cloth, \$1 75; handsomely embossed leather, \$2 00.

Sample copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of subscription to the control of the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address G. P. BROWN & Co. 32 and 34 John Street, New York City.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., 822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES. PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva. Charles Frodsham's London Time-b cepers, new series.

Charles Frodsham's London Time-beepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.

Sole authorized Agents for above, Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES, Rich Jewelry, new designs.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles. Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish. Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT, a visit entailing no chilipation to nurchase. tailing no obligation to purchase.

\*\*\* Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.

July 22.

47-1

FREUCH'S HOTEL,

Trifling with A Heart. "Louise, who was that gentleman that came

with you?"
"O—it was one of my friends." " It was not Henry Southron?"

" No. It was not.' " But I thought Henry waited upon you to the party.' " So be did."

" And he did not remain until the close of the party? "Yes-I believe so." A cloud came over Mrs. Burnet's face, and she seemed

A cloud came over Mrs. Burnet's sace, and she seemed troubled. She gazed upon her daughter for some moments without speaking further. Louisa was nineteen years of age; a bright-eyed, happy, merry making girl, possessing a true and loving heart, but a little inclined to be thoughtless in her moments of social joy. She was an only child, and had been a pet in the family; but her love was not confined to the circle that met around her own an only child, and had been a pet in the family; but her love was not confined to the circle that met around her own hearthstone. More than a year before she had promised Henry Southron that she would be his wife as soon as time been blind; as I know I was foolish and wicked; but I and circumstances rendered such a step proper. Henry was did not stop to think. When the dinner hour arrived an orphan and had just gone into business on his own ac- George came, with a happy, smiling, hopeful face, and count. He was a young man of whose friendship any sensible maiden might have been proud; a generous, upright,

steady, industrious youth; fixed firmly in his moral course, and of a fair, manly personal appearance.

"My child," said the mother, after reflecting awhile, what have you been doing? Why did not Henry come home with you?"
"Because he didn't choose to I suppose," replied

"That is not the reason," said Mrs. Burnett, with assurance. "Something you have done has caused this. Now tell me what it is. "You are too anxious altogether, mother. There is no damage done, I assure you.'

"Still my child, I should like to know what you have been doing. "Well-I'll tell you," returned Louisa, giving herself rock in her chair:-

" Henry is altogether too attentive. One would think, to see him at a party, that I was already his wife and about the only female present."

" And you have become tired of so much attention?" " Of course I have." "And you have been throwing it off?" Yes. I took occasion this evening to show him that didn't like quite so much overseeing. I talked with everybody else, and suffered Mr. Pingree to wait upon

me, down to supper. Poor Henry looked as though he

had lost his last friend. It will give him a lesson I

guess; and in future I hope he will make little less love "My child," said Mrs. Burnet, with much feeling, you are trying a dangerous experiment. The time will come, if you ever marry with Henry Southron, when you will be proud of his undivided attention."

"It will be time enough for that when we are married," replied Louisa, with a toes of her head. "But don't give yourself any uneasiness. He will come around "Did he offer to wait upon you home this evening?

"No. He was rather shy of me after supper; and when the party broke up I ran off alone. Mr. Pingree that his whole soul is devoted to you—and that his ator neglect, and which shrink the most quickly from coldness and trifling. Believe me, Louisa, you are entering

I advise you to ask his pardon as soon as you have an opportunity." "Ask his pardon!" repeated the thoughtless girl, with an expression of surprise. "Mercy on me! what are you thinking of? You shall see him at my feet on his

knees before the week is out." "Ah, my dear one, you don't know so much about the human heart as you think you do. A heart may revolve steadily around its centre of affection for a long time-for so long a time that it seemed fixed in its course like a planet around its sun -but a sudden strain may snap the cord asunder, and the stricken heart fly off in a tangent, and never come back. If you must trifle, trifle with anything rather than with the heart. We are going to Mr. Winthrop's to-morrow, and I hope I may induce Polly to tell you a little story of her experience in

Louisa said she would be very glad to hear it; then she tried to laugh; and tren, having told her mother once

On the following morning Mrs: Burnet met her daugh ter as usual, making no allusion to the circumstances of the previous evening. In the afternoon they walked out to call at Mrs. Winthrop's, having had an urgent inviber streaming eyes, and begged for his love and confitation to visit there. They remained at tea and spent the evening.

Polly, of whom Mrs. Burnet had spoken, was Mrs. Winthrop's sister. She was a maiden lady, past threescore, and had for many years found a home with her brother. Her head was now silvered, and time had drawn deep marks upon her brow, but still there were marks of beauty left upon her face. During the evening she came and took a seat by the side of Louisa, and after some common-place remarks, the old lady said in a and undivided faith and devotion of her bosom compan-

quiet way— "Your mother told me that you would like to hear a little of my life history." "If you would please to tell it, I certainly should, for anything which you deem worthy of telling must be in-

teresting," replied Louisa. "Then let us walk into the garden. The moon is up, and the air is warm and pleasant." They went out, and when they had reached the

grapery they went into the arbor, and sat down.

"There is no need that I should make any preliminary remarks." commenced Polly, "for I have come out on purpose to tell you a story, and I shall tell it to you as plainly and simply as possible, and when I have done, were many known when when wishes you should be a stiffed town of a stiffed term of the utmost circumspection in view of a stiffed term of the utmost circumspection in view of a stiffed term of the utmost circumspection in view of a stiffed term of the utmost circumspection in view of a stiffed term of the utmost circumspection in view of a stiffed term of the utmost circumspection in view of a stiffed term of the utmost circumspection. you may know wby your mother wishes you should

"When I was of your age people called me hand-some; but still with all my faults I do not think I ever was proud or vain. I knew that I was good looking and I meant to be good, I tried to do right, as I understood it; and when I failed it was from a lack of judg-ment, and a proneness to be thoughtless where I should have been directly the opposite. When I was eighteen years of age, George Ashmun asked me it I would be his wife. He was a noble-hearted, generous, upright man, and I never experienced a season of more blissful joy than when I became thus assured that his heart's best love was mine. I told him yes, and our vows were plighted. We were to wait a year, and then, if we coninued to hold the same purpose, we were to be married. I don't know as any one envied me; but I do know in all the country around there was not a better man than be was who loved me, nor was there one whose prospects in life were more promising.

"From my girlhood up I had been a sort of pet and favorite in our social circle, and considerable attention was shown me from all quarters. George was one of these honest minded, practical men, who cannot appear different from what they really are, and who follow a true and just cause straight-forwardly. When he had proposed for my hand, and I promised to be his wife, he devoted his whole attention to me. It almost seemed as though he could not be devoted enough. In public, or in private, it was all the same. When out upon our social picnics and excursions, he was constantly by my ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,
Open side, anticipating my every want, and ever ready to guard and assist me. I allowed myself to get tired of this; I allowed myself to feel that I would like a little

was buoyant and happy, and I laughed and chatted with all who came in my way. We had a dance before dinner, and George asked me if I intended to join in the amusement. I told him certainly. Then he took my hand and said he would bear me company; but I broke from him in a laugh, telling him at the same time that I was engaged to dance with another. He was disappointed—I could see it at a glance—but he took it in good nature. Before the second dance he came again, but I told him I was engaged. He betrayed no ill feeling at all, only I could see disappointment. In a little while I was among a company of laughing, joking, merry-making friends of both sexes, who had been companions for years, and one of the gentlemen said that I panions for years, and one of the gentlemen said that I must go with him to dinner. I knew that George had made arrangemets for me to take dinner with him;

offered me his arm. "For what?" said I. "For dinner, my dear," he "For what?" said I. "For dinner, my dear," he replied. Then I told him I was engaged with another; and, before his very face I took the proffered arm of the man to whom I had given my promise, remarking to my lover, (as I tripped away,) that, he would have to find somebody else. I saw the look he gave me—a look of pain, of mortification, and of reproach—and as I called it to my mind after I had reached the table, I felt little uneasy; but I said to myself—"He will come around all right," and thus I tried to pass it off. Towards the latter part of the afternoon. George came to see me latter part of the afternoon, George came to see me again. He asked me what I meant by my treatment of him. He was earnest and anxious. I told him he must not question me in that manner.

"But," he urged, "only tell me if you meant any thing by it." "Yes," said I, "I did." And he asked me what it was. I told him I meant

to teach him a lesson. "A lesson of what?" he asked. "Of good manners," said I. "I want to teach you

not to be so attentive to me." And, I added, very thoughtlessly, "you annoy me!"

He did not answer me. I saw his lips quiver, and his manly bosom heave, and, as he turned away, the sunbeams that came through the branches of the trees rested upon the big tears rolling down his cheeks. The impulse of my heart then was to spring forward and detain him; and ask his forgiveness and make him happy, but a foolish, whimsical pride restrained me. I let him go, and tried to comfort myself with the reflec-

tion that it would come out right. "When the party was breaking up, he came and asked me if he should see me home. He was very cool, and seemed only that he felt bound to make the offer, seeing that he had brought me there. I was not going to accept any such offer as that, and told him I should not require his attention. 'Polly,' he said, "you do not mean this. Do not make me think that I have mistaken you!' He trem-

ten to me. You know Harry loves you most truly— the fifth day I received a letter from him. It was from tention is but the result of affection—a demonstration of which you should be proud, let me tell you, an undivided, unswerving love is something not always to be secured. Now you have been trifling with Henry's heart—you have both pained and mortified him; and it so happens that these hearts which love the most strongly and deeply are the ones which suffer the most from slight are deeply are the ones which suffer the most from slight he would like to hear from me it I wished it. He wrote as one who had been deeply wronged, and there were one or two sentences in the massive that touched me unupon dangerous ground. It you care for Harry's love, pleasantly. A week passed, and I did not answer it;

> that I had been very wrong. I wrote, and my letter reached its destination just twelve hours after he had started on his journey.
>
> "I never saw George Ashman again. In less than a year he died in a mad-house. He did wrong—he did wrong—very, very wrong—to leave as he did. He ought to have made an effort—for his own sake and for mine. But—oh!—that could not make my crime the less. I had done a wicked thing—a cruel, thoughtless deed it was—and the penalty fell heavily upon me!

out at the end of that time I made up my mind to call

George to me, and confess my fault; for I well knew

" Louisa, your mother asked me to tell you my story. I have done so. If it can profit you, I shall not regret the pain I have felt in the recital. That I have not ceased to suffer let these hot, bitter tears bear witness. Oh! of all things within the sphere of your influence, beware how you trifle with a trusting, loving heart!" Silent and thoughtful did Louisa Burnet return to the parlor; and but little did she say on her way home. On the following morning she wrote a brief note to Henry Southron. She simply asked him to come and see her.

He come and when they were alone she fell upon his bo-

som, and asked him to forgive her. She gazed up through

dence once more. Of course he could not refuse. Perhaps he was never happier than at that moment, for surely it must have been a mighty love and true devotion that could have prompted the course the maiden had thus pursued. Louisa never forgot the lesson she had received. She became Harry Southron's wife, and when in after times she saw husbands neglecting their wives, she had occa-sion to thank God that she was blessed with the true

Surely there is nothing on earth of more real worth than a faithful, virtuous, and devoted life-partner; and he or she who can trifle with the heart of such an one,

only sows the seed which shall yield a harvest of pain From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- However much our governof a satisfactory adjustment of the existing differences. It will be recollected that Secretary Marcy four years ago said that the title ought to be settled before either party should exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed points. This was the substance of his letter to Mr. Crampton, at the time representing her Majesty's government, and to which much importance is now attached. From all which can be ascertained in well informed circles, it is reasonable to infer that no serious difficulties are likely to result between the two countries. If any danger at all is apprehended, it is in consequence of the well-known and interped character of Gen. Har-

Col. Hawkins, of the British army, yesterday brought dispatches concerning the San Juan dispute to the Brit-ish legation, and then left for New York, to take passage for England with dispatches from Governor Douglas to her Majesty's government on the same subject. The news of a successful revolution in Costa Rica, be-

ing unexpected, has created much interest and surprise in official and diplomatic quarters. Senor Molina, minister from that republic, lett here to-day for New York to meet ex-President Mora. Col. Fauntleory left Washington to-day to take com

mand of the military department of New Mexico.

Mr. Hendricks' resignation as Commissioner of the General Land Office takes place to-morrow. Nothing has been heard from Judge Hughes as to his acceptance The President has appointed Wm. E. Morse, of Ne-

braska, agent for the Indians in Omaha agency, vice

1 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first To advertisement, reflecting upon private character der ANY CIECUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Gov. Ellis and the Raleigh Democratic Press. Some short time since the Democratic Press contained a brief paragraph, headed "What is it to us?" which we, in common with the Democratic press of the State, understood to be an an attack upon, or complaint against, it meant no attack upon Governor Ellis by the article in question, and that its feelings have been and are friendly over-confidence, and thus prepare the way for a terrible he did get off.

Use of Guano.

Editors of the Mercury & Southerner:

Gentlemen:—I hand you for publication in your to that gentleman. Taking that as stated, then surely return of the dreaded malady.

the Standard, or between any other parties in the Fourth growth from the same causes. District is concerned, we have nothing to do with it, in it fully and freely. This we have done-nothing more. infectants. We have copied nothing from the Standard reflecting upon the Press—we have copied nothing from the Press we know also-anybody with his eyes open knows-that | to incur for said iron. that the thirty million bill cannot pass before the 4th of So far as any change in directory or otherwise in the men can be. Nay, the President himself is by no means holder—a large endorser, and the mortgagee of the Road. so "dead set," so to speak, in favor of that particular measure as some persons would have the world to think. He wants Cuba. Some blatant newspaper correspondents want an issue-a fuss-a something to make a little temporary notoriety out of-that's about the amount of

A communication in the last Press, dated Duplin thing. In speaking of the thirty million bill, he calls it "that huge scarecrow, that frightful Gorgon to your cotemporary. Fulton of the Journal;" evidently proving himself a "working man," indeed, a hard working man in the manufacture of men of straw for his own private demolition. There is nothing anywhere in any article of the Journal to afford the least foundation for the grandiloquence of the correspondent alluded to. The truth is, that, although not ourselves agreeing with the policy of the thirty million bill, while approving its object, we hale been willing to allow all who do approve of such policy to hold and express their opinions without remark or issue, but must and do claim the same right for ourselves. It has only been in self-defence as it were, that we have said anything about the bill in question. We find that we will not be permitted to occupy this position if we can be driven from it—but there is an if.

We sincerely trust that merely personal recriminaleast shall be no party to their circulation. It is surely no time to be quarrelling over dead issues, or indulging in personal quarrels.

The correspondent of the Salisbury Watchman, who writes over the signature of "Morganton," and so writing makes it his business to attack Wilmington, comes out in the last issue of that paper with another effusion, in which he politely characterises our remarks in defence of our town, as "a species of gammon," etc., etc. All this however, we pass over, simply noticing a few fresh mistakes made by the correspondent in ques-

As for our markets, we do not, as the correspondent says, "merely put down the figures furnished by others" -we collect the markets at considerable expense, paying a reliable and experienced reporter, and make no random assertions, as "Morganton" intimates.

Again, "Morganton" ought to known that by agreeeach other. If he had only known this fact, or been Wales. candid enough to state it, he would not have accused Mr. Ashe of letting "his travelling agents abuse it " (the N. C. R. R.,) nor would he have charged him with refusing it, "the right to carry through travel." Does last week. not " Morganton " know that the upper route has the same through ticket arrangements that the lower bas? We would refer him to the worthy President of the N C. Railroad for information.

"Morganton" does not understand how about the fact "that the amount of money given by the State to Roads west of Raleigh is ten times as much as the amount given to the Wilmington Roads." We will tell him. The amount subscribed by the State to the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington & Manchester Roads is six hundred thousand. The amount subscribed by the State to the N. C. Railroad is three millionsthe amount for which she is bound to the Western Extension is four millions, making seven millions in all. Deducting the proportion chargeable to the 50 miles of the N. C. R. R. east of Raleigh, there still remains six! millions, three hundred thousand, three hundred and fiftyseven dollars, which according to our figures amounts to ten times the State subscription to both the so-called Wilmington Roads.

Again, "Morganton" speaking of the amounts given to Roads west of Raleigh says: "It ought, in justice to the interests and population which lie west of Raleigh, as compared with the Wilmington interest, to be one hundred times as great." We never spoke of the " Wilmington interest." We spoke of the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington & Manchester Roads. If

being an hundred times greater west, the actual balance will be on the side of the derided portion, stigmatise das "the Wilmington interest," or being in "the Will-mington interest."

We might notice this matter more at length, but viewhere done enough to show the peculiar sort of infigurences and statements which are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections are made use of for the purpose of greating projections at through ticket. If the W. & W. R. R. could make an arrangement to divide this control it would be better for all.

Twenty-first District.—John Stryker, of Oneida; D. P. Bissell, of Oneida.

Twenty-first District.—John F. Hubbard, of Chenange; Allen C. Beach, of Madison.

Twenty-fourth District.—Luke D. Smith, of Oneidas.

Twenty-fourth District.—John Stryker, of Oneida; D. P. Bissell, of Oneida.

Twenty-fourth District.—John Stryker, of Oneida; D. P. Bissell, of Oneida.

Twenty-fourth District.—John Stryker, of Oneida; D. P. Bissell, of Oneida.

Twenty-fourth District.—Luke D. Smith, of Oneida.

Twenty-fourth District.—John Stryker, of Oneida; D. P. Bissell, of Oneida.

Twenty-fourth District.—Luke D. Smith, of Oneida.

Twenty-fourth District.—John Stryker, of Oneida; D. P. Bissell, of Oneida.

Twenty-fourth District.—L pose of creating prejudices and ill-feelings between dif- York market at 9534.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. ferent portions of the State. Wilmington never dreamed of thinking herself the State, but she has always thought 

HEALTH OF SOUTHERN CITIES .- All the Seaboard the report is not correct. Gov. Ellis; said attack or complaint being based upon of the South,-New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charlesthe supposed fact that Gov. Ellis had given State print- ton and Norfolk have this year enjoyed an immunity Democrat. We thought the statement of the Raleigh ing or advertising "favors" to certain Opposition or from Yellow Fever which may be regarded as quite ungaps, while withholding any such favors from the Press. usual, since no season for years have passed without some This we believed to be, and, indeed knew to be an error, loss from that disease both in New Orleans and Charles a mistake, and commented upon it accordingly, simply ton. Now is the time to adopt sanitary precautions with reference to the facts of the case, but without any calculated to avert visitations in future or at least to outside feeling or any undue bitterness. It is just to mitigate their effects, if they cannot be wholly prevented. the Press to say that it has since stated, distinctly, that | But, unfortunately, there is too much reason to fear that it meant no attack upon Governor Ellis by the article in this temporary immunity may lead to carelessness and

it ought to be pleased to find that it had been mistaken Setting aside the value of life and health, it would un in the grounds of its apparent complaint against Gov. doubtedly repay in a pecuniary sense, any outlay that on Monday night last, by a man named Ernest Toledano. Ellis. By the way, the assertions of the complaining the property owners and authorities of those cities might article headed "What is it to Us?" remain uncontra- make to secure their future exemption from epidemics. dicted by the Press, and so far as the complaint or at- The barrier that the unhealthiness of the location optack goes, or appears to go, it remains in full force and poses to the growth of New Orleans, may never be of Duplin Co., gave birth to three fine male children.wholly removed, but it may be made far less impassible. So far as the newspaper war between the Press and Charleston has suffered in business and been retarded in ed." The woman, or girl, is about 15 years old.

The immunity that Wilmington has enjoyed for nearly any of its personal aspects at least. So far, however, as forty years is due to her locality, which admits of perany questions of public policy are concerned, or any fect drainage, as also to the roominess of the lots occumatters discussed involving the general interests of the pied by residences, and measurably, we suppose to the Democratic party, we of course feel at liberty to discuss influence of turpentine and turpentine distilleries as dis-

We think the Newbern Progress makes a slight reflecting upon the Standard. Our relations with most mistake in its comparison of the Wilmington & Weldon of the Editors and leading Democratic politicians in the to the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad. First—the W. & 4th district are friendly, with none are they unfriendly. We W. R. R. Co. always paid the interest on its bonds have our own notions about the \$30,000,000 bill, and we secondly, it was constructed with inadequate means, and have expressed them, never to the extent of imputing dis- the directors had in fact to make it finish itself. The honest motives to the President or of implying distrust of his integrity—neither have we ever supposed the bill to be not probable that what with shave on bonds, etc., very unconstitutional, but at the same time we doubt much little more was realized from debt and capital than has its policy, and we doubt still more the effects that might | been actually realized for the Atlantic and N. C. R. R.. hereafter flow from establishing such a precedent. With and in fact the W. & W. R. R. never was finished, or all our confidence in Mr. Buchanan, we know that his anything like it, until it got T iron, when it paid diviterm of service will close on the 4th March, 1861, and dends almost immediately, spite of the new debt it had

March, 1861. The composition of the Congress elect Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company is conshows that. It is therefore no question of confidence in cerned, we can only reply to any imputation cast, or in-Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan will be out of office tended to be cast upon the motives of the Board of Inlong before any such bill could possibly be passed. It ternal Improvements. The action of the Board we is no question of the acquisition of Cuba; there are know to have been based upon a regard to the interests people who prefer other measures for effecting that ob- confided to the Board-the interests of the State, which ject, who are just as favorably disposed towards it as happens to be something. The State is a large stock-

> We were pleased vesterday to meet our worthy fellow-citizen P. O'Reilly, Esq., and to find him in good health after his trip of over three months to Europe.

Mr. O'Reilly has of course been in his native country, Ireland, most of the time. He speaks of the very marked improvement there since 1842, when he was last over. The evidences of wealth and comfort are visible on every hand—cultivation has improved, wages are better,— order and ruin, and these great channels of commerce in-ING MAN," is a specimen of the Spread-Eagle style of facilities of communication are more extended, railroads intersect the country in nearly all directions, and "progress," if what might be regarded in this country as

> This must be a source of gratification to people in America as well as in Ireland, for there are few who have not some Irish blood in their veins, or who have not at least sympathised with the immemorial woes of that beautiful but strangely unhappy country. We are glad to see that Ireland is no longer to be a synonym for wretchedness and complaining, for the world gets rate of doubling it every ten years, is a flagitious departure tired at last of a perpetual plaint; it has troubles enough of its own and hardly cares to be called upon to listen to those of others, unless they present the interest of novelty.— Daily Journal, 21st inst.

New Goods.

A glance at our advertising columns will show that our merchants are getting in, or have got in, their new tions are at an end between Democratic papers. We at stocks of goods, and are not ashamed to let it be known. Judging by the appearance of things, the present stocks are more than equal to any which have preceded them, and will afford something to suit all tastes and all pockets. At any rate, we presume our merchants will sell about as cheap as those of any other town or city. We know this from having priced some articles in Charleston, and found a higher price demanded than the same goods were selling for here.

> The U. S. Steamship Fulton, recently wrecked on Santa Rosa Island, near Pensacola, was 22 years sponsible lobby men.
>
> Resolved, That though the law imposing the necessity of old, 698 tons measurement, carried 5 guns, and had side old, 698 tons measurement, carried 5 guns, and had side paddles. She was probably the fastest Steamer in the bargain which the Republican party made in disregard of Navy, and one of the most serviceable of her class.

The Baltimere Sun estimates the cost of a trip from that city to Portland and back, at between fortythree and forty-four dollars. Our readers can calculate estimate is made in view of a visit to the Great Eastern ment, faithfully adhered to we know, on the part of the Steamship, which may or may not get over this Fall .-Wilmington & Weldon Road, that Road and the North | She has been cleared at the Custom-house London, for Carolina Road keep no electioneering agents, to abuse Portland, U. S., via Portland, England, and Holyhead,

> ACCIDENT.-Miss Sarah Gurganus, of Williamston, N. C., accidentally broke her ankle in an attempt to leap from a buggy in which she was riding, on Thursday of

A New Line to the North.

Our indefatigable fellow citizen, Edward L. Young, seems determined to give to our city the benefit of the first arrival of travelers from the North. Having failed in his efforts to get the Bay line steamers to touch at 'Chamberlaine's wharf," he has been in correspondence with the Delaware Rail Road Company and has obtained from them the assurance that they will shortly put on a line of first class steamers between Norfolk and Seaford, to run until the steamers will stop there.

Capt. Young informs us that Seaford is the present Southern terminus of the Delaware R. R., though the Road is progressing rapidly towards Annemesic on the Tangier Sound. Seaford is 112 miles from Philadelphia by railway and situated on the Nanticoke. There is a good wharf 300 feet long at Seaford for steamers, having at low tide 9 feet depth of water. Passengers and freight can be discharged directly on the railroad. The time between Philadelphia and Seaford on the railroad would be between four and five hours. The company has recently arranged for the removal of the Vienna bridge over the Nanticoke, and is now dredging away

to large steamboats. Our energetic fellow citizen declares that he "shall not rest until travelers bound to Norfolk from the North are rid of the annoyance of being carried past our doors to be kept several hours in Portsmouth." Intelligence and perseverance can accomplish almost anything.

a bar just below the wharf which would be troublesom

Norfolk Argus, 21st inst. This would begin to make a regular seaboard line like what we alluded to some considerable time since, but it "Morganton" will take the Comptroller's book and lock would not remove the difficulty about through tickets, Lawrence, of Franklin. at the taxes paid by the tier of counties traversed ky so long as both the Seaboard & Roanoke and the upper the Wilmington & Weldon Road, and then look at the lines through Virginia are controlled by the one influtier of counties from Raleigh to Charlotte, he will perence, and that the influence which now blocks the game

David Spraker, of Montgomery.

Nineteenth District.—Samuel North, of Otsego; Alexanhaps discover that, instead of the amount of revenue on a through ticket. If the W. & W. R. R. could der H. Burhans, of Delaware.

R. P. Waring, Esq.—A Raleigh letter published in the Greensboro' Times last week, dated the 12th, brought the news to this place that R. P. Waring, Consul to vancement. If she should like now and then to derive fever; but a gentleman who was in Raleigh on Thurssome of the benefits of this advancement, we can hardly see how this can be regarded as a capital crime.

supposed to be correct, as Mr. W. had had the yellow fever; but a gentleman who was in Raleigh on Thurssome of the benefits of this advancement, we can hardly informs us that he saw a letter in Raleigh stating that Mr. Waring was well. The Raleigh stating that Mr. Waring was well. The Raleigh papers of Saturday last make no mention of the death, and of course

We are pleased to find the above in the last Charlotte correspondent of the Greensboro' Times correct, but are glad to find that he was mistaken.

HIS TURN.-Most newspaper readers will recollect the killing of Major Loring some years since at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, New York, by Dr. Robert M. Graham, of New Orleans. We do not remember now how Graham got off-had money, we suppose, and

We see that Graham was shot dead in New Orleans A career of violence to others is apt to end this way.

TRIPLETS.—We learn that a few days since a young colored woman, belonging to Mr. David J. Middleton. Mother and family doing "as well as could be expect-

New York Democratic State Convention. The following are the resolutions as adopted by the

New York Democratic State Convention: Resolved, That the Administration of James Buchanan elected at a crisis in which not only the traditional princi ples of Democratic Government, but the integrity of the Union itself, were threatened by powerful sectional combinations, has justified, by its action and by the wisdom and patriotism which have characterized its domestic & foreign policy, the choice of the Democracy and the verdict of the nation Resolved, That we approve and reiterate the principles laid down in the Cincinnati platform as the true creed of the Democratic party, and that we deny the right of any power except the Democracy of the nation, in convention assembled, to add or to abridge this creed of the party. This creed, so far as regards the question of slavery in the Territories, leaves such questions as belong to the Courts to the construction of the judiciary, and Congress on that subject has no power; the Democracy regarding the interference of that body to exclude the South from participating in the Resolved, That when by the act of naturalizati ject of a foreign State becomes a citizen of the Republic, and throws off all political duties with the allegiance he has disclaimed, he becomes entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, should have the protection of our flag abroad equally with the native-born citizen, and at home enjoy equal rights; and that we regard the claim of any foreign power to the service of any such citizen as an asum; tion to be resisted by our government; and that we regard the course of the Republican party and its Representatives in Massachusetts, in excluding the naturalized citizen from the right to vote or hold office except after new probations and trials, as contrary to the spirit of our institutions and of

the age in which we live.

Resolved, That as to the calumny put forth against the Democratic party by the Republican Convention recently assembled, in regard to the re-opening of the African slave trade, we point the people to a sufficient refutation in the vote of the Democratic members of Congress, North and South, upon the motion of Speaker Orr, denouncing any such act, and to the other demonstrations of public sentiment that show that the Democracy of the South, as well as of the North, are opposed to a policy so disastrous and in-

efensible.

Resolved, That the canals of this State, under prudent and honest management, would have become a noble monument of the enterprise, power, and wealth of New York, conferring upon her chizens the blessings of a magnificent commerce and of ample revenues; that under Democratic policy and crntrol they would have been completed without burdening the State with an oppressive debt or visiting upon its citizens onerous taxation; that the financial incompetency and reckless profligacy of the opponents of the Democracy have wasted and squandered the funds provided for completed, overwhelming with debt, upon the verge of bank-ruptcy, and menacing the people with hitherto unequalled taxation: that the only remedy for these financial calamities and against oppressive taxes, and the only hope for the completion and prosperity of the Canals, is in rescuing them from the imbecility and corruption which have marked their managemens in the hands of the opponents of the Democracy, and restoring them to Democratic control and to the integrity of the administration which characterized them in the hands of Bouck, Earl, Bronson, Flagg, and the other

fathers of our original canal policy.

Resolved, That the attempt of Republican officials to evade and nullify the financial provisions of our State Constitution against the increase of debt, by the ingenious but dishonest contrivances of borrowing the money to pay the interest on the Canal Debt, thus increasing the debt at the from sound financial policy and just constitutional construc-tions, threatening the people with enormous debt and op-pressive taxation; and that the Democratic State Officers in arresting this corrupt and corrupting policy, deserve the approbation and support of the tax-payers and the people

the State.

Resolved. That upon the Democratic Party has always preservation of its faith and credit, and the fulfilment of its profligacy of our opponents in creating a floating debt in clear violation of the Constitution, yet, as we cannot consent that innocent persons should suffer by such wrongful acts of the State, we are in favor of discharging these obligations by the adoption of the loan law to be submitted to the people at the ensuing election for that purpose. Resolved, That to the Democratic party the people owe that system of internal improvement which has given to

New York its commanding position as a commercial State, and to the same party they owe the clause of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of the canals, and declaring that they shall remain the property of the State for ever; that tendant, grinding taxation, as is for the purpose of depreci ating and rendering them unpopular, are the same partisans with whom the suggestion originated for the sale of this great patrimony of the people to a combination of irrre-

its avowed principles, and is oppressive, unconstitutional, and offensive to the laboring classes, and we fear an en-couragement rather than a hinderance to election frauds, it is still the duty of every Democratic elector to take steps to enrol his name, and those of his neighbors, in order that no Democratic vote may be lost by this attempt to trammel the suffrage, and to embarrass and restrict the citizens in the exercise of a right guaranteed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the fatal and treasonable declaration of Wm. H. Seward, that there exists between the sections of his Union an "irrepressible conflict" which can only terminate in the absolute domination of one and the subjugation of the other, by the suppression of its domestic institu-tions, and its political and social degradation, is one of those revolutionary threats aimed not only at the Constitution and the Union of these States, but at republican institutions everywhere, which should call together the patriotic masses of all the States in one common bond of resistance.

The New York Delegation to Charleston

DELEGATES AT LARGE. Dean Richmond, of Genesee; alternate, John J. Taylor. of Tioga.
The Hon. Augustus Schell, of New York; alternate, the Hon. Daniel F. Tieman, of New York. Isaac V. Fowler, of New York; alternate, the Hon

Schuyler Crippen, of Otsego.

The Hon. Delos De Wolf, of Oswego; alternate, the Hon. A. G. Danby, of Oneida. DISTRICT DELEGATES,
First District.—W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk; Tunis G. Ber gen, of Kings.

Second District.—H. McLaughlin, of Kings; Francis B Spinola, of Kings.

Third District.—John Y. Savage, of New York; Wm Fourth District .- John Kelly, of New York; M. T. Bren

Fifth District.-Isaiah Rynders, of New York; Edmund Driggs, of Kings.
Sixth District.—John Cochrane, of New York; Anthony Dugro, of New York.

Seventh District.—Nelson J. Waterbury, of New York; Wm. N. McIntyre, of New York. Eighth District.-Edward Cooper, of New York: Andre Froment, of New York.

Ninth District.—Gouverneur Kemble, of Putnam; Edwin Croswell, of Westchester-Tenth District.-Benjamin H. Edsall, of Orange; John C Hally, of Sullivan. Eleventa District.—William F. Russell, of Ulster; George Beach, of Greene. Twelfth District .- Theodore Miller, of Columbia; Henry Staats, of Duchess. Thirteenth District .- David L. Seymour, of Rene

Moses Warren of Kensselaer Fourteenth District .- Erastus Corning, of Albany; Peter Cagger, of Albany.

Fifthleenth District.—John Titcomb, of Saratoga; Charles R. Ingalls, of Washington.

Sixteenth District.—Lemuel Stetson, of Clinton; Sidney

.. Carryl, of Herkimer.

Eighleenth District.—Alonzo C. Page, of Schenectady;

Seventeenth District .- James C. Spencer, of St. Lawrence;

Twenty-fifth District.—E. P. Boss, of Cayuga; Griswold, of Wayne.

Turenty-sizth District.—W. W. Wright, of Outario; D. Ogden, of Yates.
Twenty-seventh Distric.—Henry D. Barto, of Tompkins; Charles Hulett, of Chemung.
Twenty-eighth District.—C. C. B. Walker, of Steuben;
A. J. Abbott, of Livingston.
Twenty-ninth District.—B. B. Jewett, of Monroe; B. G. Gilkeson, of Monroe.
Thirtieth District.—Marshall B. Champlain, of Alleghany;
Hanyy J. Glowness. of Gennesse.

Henry J. Glownek. of Gennesee.

Thirty-first District.—Sandford E. Church, of Orleans;

A. H. Eastman, of Niagara.

Thirty-second District —John Hudson, of Erie; Alpheus
Prince, of Erie. Thirty third District — John C. Devereux, of Cattaraugus;

The following resolution was also adopted The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National
Convention to be appointed, are hereby instructed to enter
that Convention as a unit, and to act and vote as a unit, in
accordance with the will of a majority of the members
thereof, and in case any one of its members shall be appointed a delegate to any other organization, and shall not
forthwith in writing decline such appointment, his seat shall
be regarded as vacated, and the delegation shall proceed to
fill the same as it is hereby empowered to supply vacancies
by death, absence, resignation, or otherwise.

by death, absence, resignation, or otherwise

espective papers, the accompanying letter, from Dr. Henry L. Plummer, of Warren county, for the benefit

of the agricultural community of Edgecombe. Dr. H. is an intelligent, practical and successful wheat and tobacco planter, as is also his neighbor, Mr. Twitty, whom he mentions, and whose opinion upon

that of Dr. H. Having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with both of these gentlemen, I can say, the fullest credence may be given to the contents of the letter.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, JNO. S. DANCY.

August 20th, 1859. DEAR SIR :- The opinion advanced by agricultural heorists that Peruvian Guano is a mere stimulant, and that the continuous use of it would injure land, has. I think, operated much to the prejudice of the farming community, by deterring us from a more free and extended use of the article. That this opinion is erroneous I have no dubt. In this county, where it has been used by a great many for 7 or 8 years, and by some for 10 or 11 years, I have never heard the first complaint of injury. My neighbor, Mr. Twitty, who is perhaps as well acquainted with the agricultural condition of the county as any man in it, tells me that he has never seen any ill effects from its use in any part of the county, and that he has never heard any man yet say

that his land was injured by it. I think it very probable that it would act as beneficially in Edgecombe as it does here. We have lands in this county very much resembling yours, particularly in what is called the Nutbush District. In that section guano has been used very freely, and with great profit. On my own land I have different kinds of soil, red, mulatto and grey, and it seems to act equally well upon all. Coarse, gravely land, I think, suits it less than any other kind, though it shows good effects even on this.

In illustration of the very good and very lasting effects of this manure, I will give you a history of one of my cultivated fields: In the year 1844, two years after I had bought the place where I now live, being in want of open corn land, I thought I would take in a field which knew to be much exhausted, but which I hoped might repay the trouble of cultivation. The crop, however, was so bad, that I took the fence from around it, and turned it out. In 1849 I broke up this field again for corn; it was then covered with dwarfish broomstraw and hen nest grass. I applied 200 lbs. to the acre, and got a fair crop of corn. The same Fall I sowed wheat on it, with an application of 200 lbs. to the acre, and got a fine crop. The next year wheat again, and the next corn, and so on, wheat and corn alternately, to the present time. The application of guano was always to the wheat crop; say from 2 to 300 lbs. to the acre, and who derive their existence and sustain their vitality from never to corn after the first year. Last year this field yielded an excellent crop of corn, notwithstanding a of war upon this wise and patriotic law. Good men and an excellent crop of corn, noty severe drouth; and I do assure you that the crops of wheat on it this year would have compared favorably with the wheat on the rich tobacco lots in the country, both in straw and grain.

You will see from this scourging treatment that could not have had at all in view the improvement of The Post Office Department. A Saving of Eight Hunthe land; on the contrary, I was trying to get all I could out of it, but the land improved in spite of me. In 1849 it was perhaps not worth two dollars per acre: now I

would not know what price to set upon it. I sincerely thank you for the information relative to composting with guano. I am determined to try it

this Fall. I would be very glad to see you here. Yours truly, H. L. PLUMMER.

J. S. Dancy, Esq.

The Man of Many Remedies. The invalid who takes hold of the drug list as if it were a bill of fare, and is continually changing from one item to another, like a green guest at a hotel dinner, stauds a fair chance of killing himself before he has exhausted the catalogue of poisons. Some constitutions will bear this kind of "medical treatment" longer than others, but anything short of a case-hardened system nerves and steel sinews, must succumb at last. We trust, however, that this plan of transferring the whole materia medica to the stomachs of the sick, is nearly obsolete. Half the world already understands that the two inestimable remedies introduced by Professor Holloway are sufficient for all internal and external ailments. The other half is fast verging to the same opinion. It is safe to predict that the day is not distant minute volume, which may perchance "grow small by degrees and beautifully less," until it vanishes altogether. enerable errors are not immortal. They must die, and they are decently buried with the respect due to old age, it is the most that can be expected for them.

We have our prejudices, like other folks, and they stick to us like barnacles, forming a sort of armor which the sword of truth cannot always readily penetrate. have been accomplished repeatedly is beyond dispute,) what are we to say? To deny the efficacy of remedies that work such apparent miracles, would be mere fatuition of his medicine as specifics for three-fourths of the maladies of the human race, is founded on immutable facts, and facts are a species of antagonists that we decline meeting in the field of controversy with any kind of theories with which the profession could furnish us. We have many friends among the faculty. and possibly The following are the Delegates, as appointed to the some of them may consider the cures effected by the use Charleston Convention, by the Democratic State Con- of Professor Holloway's Pills and Ointment an innovation on their rights. If so, it is a trespass which the sick will approve, and which every philanthrophistwith whose interest it does not interfere—is sure to commend.—Memphis "Appeal"

DIAMONDS.—The largest sale of diamonds in a single set, to one person, ever made in this country, was to the amount of \$21,000, by a firm in New York, a few years ago. The diamonds were five in number, and one of them was worth \$14,000. The common use of diamonds which made its appearance at that epoch, early manifested in an active demand for diamonds. The price of diamonds has gone up 30 or 40 per cent. within the last dozen years, and stones of large size and first water are now held at fancy rates.

SUICIDE.-A frail woman named Fanny Squarles, residing at a den of infamy near the City Gas Works, kept by a woman named Nancy Harrison, more familiarly known as " Mother Damnable," committed suicide by taking laudanum on Friday last.

Raleigh Register, 21st. BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.-We learn that the following Gentlemen have been appointed directors of the Branch Bank at Fayetteville: George McNeill, A. W. Steel, Geo. Lauder, E. L. Pemberton, S. J. Hinsdale It is supposed the Directors will purchase the building at present occupied by the Bank of the State.

For the Journal.

I was showing in my last that the ruinous system pursued by the Medical Colleges in issuing diplomas to disqualified persons, has been bringing the regular scientific physicians of the United States into disrepute with the public. As one of the legitimate results of this miserable electioneering policy of theirs, the chief implements of the regular physician in his warfare against disease, have also suffered unjustly in public estimation. The course pursued by thus licensing ignorance often combined with immorality, tends to exact the public who are imparfectly qualified to pass render the public, who are imperfectly qualified to pass dgment upon the skill and qualifications of physicians

judgment upon the skill and qualifications of physicians, skeptical as to the regular system of medical science that has been built on the accumulated experience and observation of all ages and countries for more than two thousand years. Empiricism has taken advantage of these doubts in the public mind, and has so excited a popular prejudice against calomel, blisters, the lancet, and other implements of regular practice, that many citizens of the United States have been driven into the arms of the ignorant and the nostroms of the quack. trums of the quack.

The public would have none but competent persons to practice medicine; the parent would introduce none other than the honest and gentlemanly practitioner to the beside of his sick daughter, wife, or sister; he would not, if he knew it, tolerate the presence of the black-leg or libertine, at this sacred shrine of female innocence and virtue, where his affections cluster in pure and holy devotion. But he need not look to a diploma for a reliable guarantee that his physician is either mentally, morally, or professionally competent to minister to the many and complicated ills of the luman system. If he depends on the Medical Colleges for qualified practitioners, he will depend upon a broken reed. Hence, the necessity of every State protecting herself against the impositions of Medical Colleges. North Caro-lina has within her own borders, true, able, learned physi-

cians, every way qualified to pronounce justly and impar-tially upon the qualifications of those proposing to engage in practice within her own borders. The action of her Leg-islature manifests her appreciation of this truth, as shown the subject of the use of Peruvian Guano, fully sustains in the triumphant passage of a bill to guard against the wiles to which I have alluded. The bill providing for the institution of this Medical Board

is a measure, wise, salutary and necessary for the welfare of our good old commonwealth. It provides that from and after the fifteenth of April last, no man calling himself a doctor, shall be entitled by law to collect his medical fees, unless he has a license to practice from this Medical Board. It recognizes the State Medical Society—the representative of the Medical Profession of the State—by an act of incorvor of annexation. of the Medical Profession of the State—by an act of incorporation, and provides that it shall be the duty of said medical body to elect said Board once in every six years, unless the Legislature shall choose to exercise this right. The Board are to meet in May of each year, and alternately at Raleigh and Morganton. The Board consists of seven members. They are to make their own By-Laws and regulations hat may be necessary to carry out the purposes of their appointment. They are to be paid, each member, four dollars a day when on duty, and their traveling expenses paid. The Board contemplates no expense to the State, but is a self-sustaining Institution; each successful candidate being required to pay, not twenty dollars, as opponents assert, but ten dollars for a license to practice. They are to sit from day to day until all applicants are examined, and are to be the judges of the qualifications of those who may come before them. To guard against temporary inconvenience any two members of the Board may, on examination, grant any two members of the Board may, on examination, grant a temporary license, to extend to the next regular meeting and no longer; the sum of five dollars being required for such temporary license to practice. Each member shall be entitled to one vote, and four votes out of seven shall be ecessary to entitle the applicant to a license. Any one with or without a diploma, is entitled to an examination for license, nor does the law require that he shall be a disciple of any particular school or system to entitle him to this privilege; but, with the true, liberal, catholic spirit of science and of our institutions, the doors are thrown open wide to any and all who are willing to sustain an examination. The rugged son of penury and toil, who has been bound down all his life by the iron chains of poverty and obscurity, without the aid of money, or the approving smiles of wealthy and influential friends to second his aspiring struggles, will have equal rights and privileges before this Medical Tribunal of the State with the pampered children f wealth, and luxury, and aristocracy, who have enjoyed every advantage of education and improvement, and walk-ed for years the floors of Medical Colleges and Hospitals.—

These are, in brief, the main features of this Medical Bill, and it needs no elaboration to show that in its nature and designs it is essentially just, liberal, and republican.

But the best men have enemies; the wisest measures are opposed, and every subject has two sides. It is not strange then that this Board should be opposed. Were it not, its power for good might well be questioned; for it seeks reform; it proposes innovations upon old custums; it makes war upon ignorance, and deception, and corruption, and is would be indeed anomalous if the advocates of unworthy and I would be among the last to class them among those unworthy characters who are ever ready to seize upon such a subject as this Medical Board, and denounce it as a mean f ascent to popularity. September, 1850. A FRIEND TO THE BILL.

dred Thousand Dollars on a Single Contract. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in his letter of the 9th inst., says:

Measures have been taken by the department towards such a reform of the postal system and such a reduction of its cost as will, if persevered in, soon render it selfsustaining-or as nearly so as the public interest may require. All that will be necessary to this end, in future, will be for Congress to cease to interfere in the administration of the Post Office department, by making extra vagant contracts under the influence and in the interest

The department received assurances yesterday that the ohnson contract for the transportation of the mails by the Nicaragua route between New York and San Francisco, and between New Orleans (by the way of Key West) and San Francisco, would be executed. Such is the magnitude of this service that the Postmasterlined with asbestos, and furnished with gutta-percha, General bad made provisions for its uninterrupted performance, in case of the failure of Mr. Johnson to perform it. But it now appears that the contractor will be ready to take the mails and commence the service on the 5th of October. Nicaragua had interposed some obstacles, but they have been entirely removed, as is well known to this Government. Whether those associated with the mail contractor, Mr. Johnson, will be able to transport freight and passengers by the route, is not when the pharmacopæia will be revised down to a very known here. The Post Office Department has nothing to do with that matter, and can only control the mail contract.

will be about eight hundred thousand dollars a year.— The expense of transporting the mails by Tehnantepec has been two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year: between New York and the Panama Isthmus two hundred and ninety thousand dollars a year; over the Isth-But when we see sores of twenty years standing cured mus one hundred thousand dollars, and on the Pacific in six weeks by Holloway's Ointment, and chronic side three hundred and forty-eight thousand two hundred dyspepsia of the most distressing kind relieved in a few and fifty dollars. This entire service is to be performed. days by Holloway's Pills, (and that these wonders by way of the Nicaragua transit, for about two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars a year. If all contracts pute. for postal service be left by Congress to the discretion of the department, instead of the interest of the lobby, ty. We shall not thus stultify ourselves. The reputa- the service will be as well performed, and at a vastly less

How THE PEOPLE LIVE IN CHICAGO.—Chicago's chief support is in the carrying trade. The people have of war Brooklyn left Pensacola on the 14th for New no other means of support. I asked one of its citizens York. to-day what the inhabitants in the city did for a living, and he was completely nonplussed. I asked him in what part of the city the manufactories were, and he replied that they had none of any amount. I asked him again, where are your machine shops, and he said they hadn't much. I asked him where the ship-yard was, and he elect Edgar Thompson president, unite with the El Paso informed me that they did not build any vessels here, but occasionally a small boat. I wanted to know where I could find their public works, and he pointed me to the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad, and the Light-House. He wanted to know my occupation, and I told him I was a farmer, (and I felt proud of it too, in a hive under the pretence of engaging them as teachers for the of so many drones.) I asked him his, and he said he South, was tried to-day for larceny, having been found as an ornament, in this country, (where these precious sold patent rights, and did one thing and another.— wearing a gold watch-chain belonging to one of his vicstones are more generally worn than anywhere else in Exact prototype was be, of the majority of the people tims. The Judge regretted that the prisoner was amenthe world,) dates back only to the discovery of gold in of the city. True, there is more or less pulling at the able to the law only on this charge, and sentenced him California. The increased disposition to extravagance laboring oar here, or we should not see so many splendid to three years hard labor in the State-prison—the exhouses and churches going up all over the city—so many treme penalty. made in every direction. The doctors, lawyers, policemen and jailors, all have an honest calling, but they are not expected to create much wealth. But the great maority of the people are engaged in receiving people and goods from the East, and sending them along to the Great West, and receiving pork, beef and grain from the West, and sending it East, though a great deal of it must stick here to feed 129,000 people. And the money they get in this way is what constitutes the chief wealth of this great city. A small profit is made in selling town lots, though this branch of trade is dull just now. Correspondence Grand Rapid's Eagle.

RAILBOAD MEETING.—In another column we publish the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of this town, held in regard to building a railroad from this point west, THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO.—The receipts of grain at Chicago to September 3d have been 2,770,809 bushels, against 3,844,456 bushels in the same period of dell Express, in some remarks on the feasibility of this

last year. The farmers are evidently holding back for higher prices.

"Brethren," said an aged preacher at a revival meeting, "I fear I must compare some here to my crop of wheat and potatoes—for you have eyes and see not, ears have ye and hear not."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Williams, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad is to be held in Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad is to be held in Raleigh on the 14th of October.

At a meeting of the Trusteers of the University, held in Raleigh on the 10th, it was resolved to subscribe \$100,000 more to the Bank of North Caroling—making \$200,000 for the University.

In the survey of this road, in North Carolina, would pass from south to north-west, and in its course traverse a region of country rich in agricultural and mineral productions, will be made in the course traverse a region of country rich in agricultural and mineral productions, will be made in a second of the great therm of country rich in agricultural and mineral productions, will be made in a second of the great therm of country rich in agricultural and mineral productions, will be made in a second of the great the made of country rich in agricultural and mineral productions, will be raised to constitute the subscribe share and potatoes—for you have eyes and see not, ears have ye and hear not."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Williams and potatoes—for you have eyes and see not, ears have ye and hear not."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Williams and potatoes—for you have eyes and see not, ears have ye and hear not."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Williams and potatoes—for you have eyes and see not, ears have ye and hear not."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Williams and potatoes—for you have eyes and see not. ears have ye and hear not."

The corron Carol. The New York Shipping List roads to agreat distance, absolutely preventing productions.

At a meeting of the Trusteers of the University, held in Raleigh on the loth, it was resolved

BY TELEGRAFII.

U. S. Steamer Fulton Wrecked.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20th, 1859. The United States Steamer Fulton was wrecked on the Island of St. Rosa, at the mouth of Pensacola harbor, in a gale on the 16th inst., and was breaking to pieces at last accounts. Officers, crew and stores saved Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 20th, 1859. The California overland mail has arrived, and reports the massacre of Capt. Walter's command consisting of 140 men, by the Snake Indians, at Warm Springs, in

By this arrival we have San Juan dates to the 20th ult. The Americans were still in possession of the is. land. Affairs continued unchanged.

Arrival of the Arabia. HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 21, 1859. The Steamship Arabia arrived here last night, with

Liverpool dates to the 10th ult. SECOND DESPATCH. SACKVILLE, N. B., Sept. 21, 1859.

The Arabia at Halifax, reports the Liverpool Cotton market quiet, without essential change; Breadstuffs dull-Provisions tending downward. Consols 95%. Further by the Arabia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 22d, 1859. The trial trip of the steamship Great Eastern surpassed

The Zurich Conferences have been suspended for the

Parmia. Romagna and Bologna have declared in favor of annexation to Piedmont. Another meeting of the Emperors of France and

Austria is expected to take place shortly in Switzer-The Pope has been dangerously ill, but was improving

at last accounts. Gen. Harney's occupation of San Juan, is characterized by the London Post, as an exercise of power to which England will not tamely submit.

Foreign Markets. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10th, 1859. COTTON-Sales of the week 57.000 bales, of which .000 were on speculation, and 11,500 for export—the market closing quiet. Fair Orleans, 8d.; Middling do., 71-16d.; Fair Uplands, 736d.; Middling do., 676d .-Stock 640,000 bales, of which 533,000 were American! Flour and Wheat-Inferior American is unsettled.

and European has a downward tendency in prices. Corn dull.

Rosin steady.

Provisions have a declining tendency. Bacon is dull. and is 2s. lower. Rice dull.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 35s. Consols for account closed at 95 1-2. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22, 1859.

The Steamer Habana brings news from Minatitlan to 16th, and from San Francisco to the 5th inst. Gen. Harney has fortified the island of San Juan .-

His battery commanded the harbor of Victoria. The British Admiral refuses to bring on a conflict.-The British and American officers are on friendly terms. Gen. Miramon was at the City of Mexico consulting with his Generals in reference to an attack on Vera

We have received no telegraphic report of the New York markets to-day.]

The Storm in New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- The equinoctial storm of yesterday was very severe here. A brick tenement on Duane street, four stories in height, was blown down during the afternoon. Six of the inmates were taken out injured, but no one was killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- The obstructions to the business of the Erie railroad have been removed, and over forty of the rioters have been arrested. The trains are now running regularly. A force of police and military still remain on the ground.

From Port-au-Prince\_Assassination of the President's

Daughter.

The Erie Railroad Difficulty.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The brig Baltimore, from Port-au-Prince, with dates to the 5th, has arrived. General Prophete, Ex-Minister of the Interior, and his son, has come passengers. The daughter of President Geffrard was shot dead

while sitting in her father's chair, from the palace gardens, on the evening of the 3rd. Great excitement prevailed in consequence, and very little business was doing. Flour was du!l at \$2 50 Haytien money.

From Denver City.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept 17 .- Advices from Denver city to the 8th, have reached here. The returns from that district give a majority of 933 against the State constitution and in favor of the Territorial organization. The returns from the mountain districts had not been receiv-

A large number of miners were leaving the mountains The saving made to the department by this contract for the valleys, in consequence of the prevalence of rain and snow storms.

From Washington,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—General Lamar, ex-minister o Costa Rica and Nicarauga, who has been on business here ever since his return from Central America, left Washington to-day for his home in Texas.

No increase of our paval forces in the Pacific is contemplated in consequence of the San Juan Island dis-The late storm did much damage to the corn crops of

Maryland and Virginia. U. S. Sloop of War Brooklyn-The Southern Pacific Railroad.

New ORLEANS, Sept. 19 .- The United States sloop

Advices from Marshall, Texas, say the Southern Pacific Railway was sold, on the 8th, under execution, and purchased by General Richardson, and his associates.-Mr. Fowlkes is paying off the debts of the road, and preparing to organize a company. It is proposed to

company and continue to construct the road. A Swindler Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Hiram P. Lindsey, the man who swindled some twelve or thirteen young ladies

Telegraphic Suit. Boston, Sept. 20 .- In the injunction case of the Nova Scotia monopolists against the American Telegraph Company for refusing to give the former precedence over the press reports from Sackville, on the arrival of the steamers at Halifax, the Judge refused to grant the motion but permitted the applicants to proceed as in an ordinary case, as bills in equity.

Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Sept 20 .- We have received Vera

Cruz dates to the 3rd inst. General Degollado is at San Luis Potosi, re-organizng his army, which was badly disorganized. General Zuagua has resigned.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION .- A railroad meeting Winston last week was addressed by Hon. Thos. Settle and others, after which R. L. Patterson, Esq., offered the following resolution which was adopted:

MESSES. EDITORS: Why is it that the merchants of our town have sold so few goods for the past two years? Ask any of them and they will admit that such is the case; but few of them have looked into the cause of this decline in trade-perhaps thinking our back country does not require the goods or they would order them, and remain perfectly satisfied with this conclusion. It is a great mistake in thinking they do not require them. They do need them, but are retting them somewhere else. You are ready to ask where? Why, from Charleston, Petersburg and Norfolk; and the reason of this is, these places are represented nearly every week in the year in all parts of our State, where they think there is the least probability of selling any orders, or secur-ing the consignment of produce. They visit the courts of all the counties along the line of our Rail Roads, and while there get orders for all sorts of goods, and those to whom they cannot sell they give their cards and printed hand bills, showing what they have for sale, and in this way nearly every merchant in these cities becomes well known throughout all of the counties of our State, while we are lying still

ave even been to Clinton soliciting trade. Some two years ago, our town sold a good many goods at nd beyond Goldsboro'. Now these points buy but little and he will also are sending their produce to the markets where they get their goods. While at Weldon a few days saw a freight train come in from Petersburg, conwere quite frequent. He also said, that Peterssold more goods to Central, Western, and Northern that were forwarded thro' our town two years ago? via Charleston and Norfolk. One of our largest forere two years ago. I ask, Messrs. Editors, are well and suffer this state of things to exist, and be conis produce. Unless we make greater efforts to secure y a great falling off in the lumber and timber trade of our it will not be a great while before our naval stores ill be exhausted; and for this reason I think it is and I do hope we will get some that will give us more nge, and prove a greater source of profit to our opera-han have naval stores or lumber. Our town has the acter of being very enterprising in building long Rail is; so we have,—but when built, instead of a combined secure the rich harvest we deserved, we alur energies to relax, and Charleston, Petersburg and orfolk come into our State, laughing in their sleeves at our ement to trade with them. Except our enterprise in Rail Roads we have fallen far short of our sister Southern cities in other improvements. Look at the steamers plying between New York and Richmond, Petersburg, Nortolk, Charleston and Savannah. Look at the heavy increase of them. reduce and foreign trade for the past year in these cities, nost particularly in Charleston and Savannah. And here are we, one of the Southern Atlantic cities, instead of endeavoring to keep up with the times, standing almost isolated, our trade not increasing, but rather decreasing, and we cannot even boast of a first class Hotel. A correspondnt from Charlotte, N. C., to the Charleston Courier cries to that city: Put on more steamers between your port and New York; your present ones are not near sufficient to sonal discussions in the columns of the press."

bring the goods destined for Western North Carolina. He says not a word to Wilmington about it. Are we never wake up to any of these enterprises? I hope so; but surely it is quile time we were doing it.

Some time ago I noticed an article in the Wilmington Herald headed Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, signed The writer of this asked why it was that cotton vent from some points on the Wilmington and Mancher Rail Road to Charleston, 150 miles distant, when it was only 80 on for its being sent to Charleston. It is because North Carolina money is not bankable in South Carolina, except to send his Cotton to Wilmington he is almost sure to tell our interests seriously. This is certainly one of the princi-pal reasons why we do dot get more Cotton from South Car-Carolina money, nor drafts on Wilmington. You see their object is to give our money as bad a name as possible, knowbut look in the Charleston papers the day they make up their weekly market reports, and you will see North Carolina money quoted at 1\frac{1}{2} to 2\frac{1}{2} per cent. discount. But you send a check there on one of the Charleston banks, with the request to invest it in North Carolina money at 13 per cent. or 23 per cent. discount and it is never the case that you can get it at these rates. Should our banks allow this to exist? I know that they are just as solvent as the South Carolina banks, and if they (our banks) would use the same liberal policy in our State and South Carolina, that South Carin their exchange and not make them afraid to see a broker present their notes for the gold or exchange. Let them make their money stand well abroad, and they will soon find brokers will trouble them but little. It is rarely ever the case that our North Carolina branch banks will take a draft on Wilmington; but let one on Charleston or Virginia be presented and it is quickly taken. Nor will they often cash Wilmington checks that they believe to be good. I have often heard our most reliable merchants say that they have their clecks returned to them from their Western customers, saying that their banks would not cash them. I certainly have no enmity towards our banks, and do not wish them to think that I intend showing any in making these complaints, and it may not be proper for me to suggest to them how to manage their business; but really their course is so perfectly suicidal to the trade and interest of Wilmington and their own interest, that it ought to be remedied. They actually, by this course, encourage our Eastern and Western merchants and planters to send their produce to Virginia and South Carolina, in preference to any of their State markets. What is the course pursued by the So. Carolina Banks to induce trade to come to Charles-Why you will find a Bank agency in almost every town and at every country store in their own State-many parts of Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, and until recently, parts of Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, and until recently, if not now, North Carolina-prepared to cash drafts on Charleston, accompanied with the Rail Road receipts for produce. I am quite sure in all of the principal rth Carolina Western towns, South Carolina has had a Bank agency & these agencies certainly offered inducements to the merchants and planters of our State to ship to Charleston—and they have a good excuse for shipping there. because they cannot negotiate their drafts on any of our State markets. I ask, how long, will our Banks contribute towards diving trade from our State? Is North Carolina always to be divided against itself? I hope not, and if not, let Wilnington commence now to double her energies towards getng the rich products that are due her. She has done won-ers in building Rail Roads in our State, and she deserves the trade due from them, and I say let us make "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether to get it." This trade cannot be had by merchants alone. First, it will require in addition to them, a liberal policy in the freighting business. o compete with other markets on the part of our Rail Roads. large and well assorted stocks, and encourage foreign importations. We need especially wholesale Dry Goods and Hardware Houses—and then let each one of the wholesale houses employ a man to travel thro' every part of this State accessible to Wilmington and the sortion of South Care. accessible to Wilmington, and that portion of South Carolina that ought to trade with us, to solicit business for them -offering to sell goods on the same time, that do New York, Charleston, Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk. I have often met farmers and merchants in the Western and Northern part of our State, who said they would like to trade with us, but they never see any one from Wilmington Thirdly, let our Banks make their money Bankable in Vir ginia and South Carolina without discount, and instructheir Central, Eastern and Western Branches to take draft

their lot. It is now a necessity with us, and we should no for one moment allow these small differences to sway us. Fifthly. We need two good steamers between our port and New York. The progress of other towns and cities-the movement they are making & have been made leave us little option with regard to this matter. We must do it or fall away back out of line. It is a mistaken idea that the establishment of a steamship line will injure any branch of tradr-it will benefit all, not excepting our Northern packet lines, for it will bring business here that otherwise would not come, and give a direction to far more than prople have any idea of. We want two good, staunch steamers—propellers. We want nothing fine nor expensive, and we want no old hulks. Lastly. Our newspaper proprietors can contribute as much aid, if not more, than any other class of our population, towards bringing trade to Wilmington. I am glad to say they have already done a good deal, but not so much but what they can accomplish more. They do not have half the number of subscribers to their dailies, in the Eastern, Central and Western towns of our State, that they should, for the reason that they never made the effort to get them. Let them, like our merchants, employ a man to represent their interests throughout the State and South Carolina, on the William of the system are the beacon fires of health to debility generated by excesses of any kind, or general prostration of the system, their effect is at the same time renovating and restorative; they drive from the system the morbid cause of ailment, and bring back the frame to its pristing health and vigor. Sold at the manufactory, No. 30 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 26c., 63c., and \$1 er box. Lastly. Our newspaper proprietors can contribute as much

on Wilmington against shipments of produce—cash certified checks on Wilmington at their Branches when requested

fied checks on Wilmington at their Branches when requested to do so. They can aid us very greatly in bringing trade to Wilmington and keeping it within the State, and as they are to be equally benefitted. I sincerely trust that they will give their help. Fourthly, we want a first class Hotel. This is certainly a necessity, and ought to be built at once—it is a shame and a disgrace upon our town, that we have not one, near sufficient for the place. Our merchants can form scarcely an idea of how much trade we lose for the lack of one. Every class of our population are losers from the want of it, and our capitalists and citizens generally had better put their hands in their pockets and give the money to build one at once, than suffer any longer this disgrace upon our town. What, we, the largest Seaport town in the State, to

our town. What, we, the largest Seaport town in the State, to suffer ourselves ridiculed by many of our small towns for not

having as large and commodious Hotels as they? I say no. Let us commence the work at once, and no longer let the petty

jealousies exist among our citizens, because this one or that one will not subscribe, because they cannot have it on his or

mington & Weldon Rail Road, and I believe the result will mington & Weldon Rail Road, and I believe the result will prove a good one to them and redound greatly to the interests of Wilmington. Often have I sought for one of our daily papers when in the Northern or Western part of our State, and could not get one; but had no difficulty in finding one from Petersburg or Charleston. A Petersburg paper employs a correspondent in many of our towns, which certainly gives an interest to the paper in these places, and proves to be a profitable investment to the promittees. proves to be a profitable investment to the proprietors.

Now, Messrs. Editors, permit me, before closing this article, to u ge upon our Banks, Merchants, Rail Roads, Newsproves to be a profitable investo papers and citizens of Wilmington to commence now; to put forth every effort to stop the heavy drain of valuable products from our State to Virginia and South Carolina, and cure to ourselves what is due us. ENTERPRISE. Wilmington, 19th Sept., 1859.

Personalities of the Press.

We like exceedingly well what the Petersburg Ex press says on this subject:

"We do not recollect ever having seen a more frequent display in the way of personalities than has of late distinguished the editorial columns of newspapers in our land. We suppose that in the last few months, we have out all of the counties of our state, which at home, complaining of dull times. Let one of our merchants visit any of the courts of the Northern or Western editors, in their political and other differences, have assail-Eastern part of this State, and he will see nearly all editors, in their political and other differences, have assailed one another's private characters in terms of the most extreme and unsparing bitterness. We think that such intemperate ebullitions in the discussion of any public question, are deeply to be deplored, as they serve not only to produce personal ruptures and altercations between the immediate parties, but, to lower the dignity ing some 12 to 15 box cars packed with all sorts of of the press, which should be always what it was de destined for every point from Weldon to Mitchenor's N. C. R. R. The Rail Road Agent told me these sort morals and peace. Why cannot men of opposite sides reason together upon political subjects in a spirit of the quantity that passed that point, and that over the infinitely better adapted to convince or recorded is infinitely better adapted to convince or persuade, than and Roanoke Road to the Raleigh the fiercest vituperation. No matter how important Where do the great piles of goods go or unimportant the particular matter in issue, it best becomes the disputants to observe mutually the rules of over sixty per cent. this year from the amount rein combating their respective opinions. In fact, the ends of truth and justice are much better subserved in this eive only the trade of the few poor counties that way, than by offensive and irritating reflections and de-Some of our Merchants will answer, We nunciations. A man that cannot support his views upon hipping business, do not care to sell goods or solicit any and every point of a public question by calm and respectful argument, who has not sufficient control over his feelings to prevent him from indulging in rude and due us, it will not be a great while before we shall exasperating epithets, ought never to engage in a conbut few to sell to and no produce to ship. There is all troversy. We admire firmness and intrepidity in the maintenance of one's opinions, even if we hold them to be erroneous-and they can be just as firmly and intreime that we are looking for products to take their pidly expressed in temperate as in abusive language.

Editors of newspapers are the last men in the community who ought to descend into the arena of personal ities, because the press is universally looked up to as the bulwark of the public weal, and as one of the main pilon the part of our merchants, banks rail roads and lars of the social edifice. It therefore exercises a tremendous influence for good and evil, according to the spirit and manner in which it performs its high funcspirit and manner in which it performs its high functions. The interests of the political and social worlds are putting forth every exertion, offering every exertion, offe its great effort should at all times, be to do conscientiously whatever will tend to advance these interests, and to avoid doing whatever may impair or compromise

> We have made these general remarks only for the purpose of calling attention to what we consider a great and growing public evil. We hope that our contemporaries, one and all, will approve both the motive and the matter of our article, and that, if they do, they will unite with us in deprecating the frequency of angry per-

Troubles About Marriage in Royal Circles. An offer of marriage has been recently made by the Duke of Rutland to the Princess Mary, sister of the Duke of Cambridge. The Princess, who no longer boasts of the charm of premiere jeunesse, and whose affability and good humour are deemed her chief attractions does not conceal her wish to accept her only suitor .illes to Wilmington? I cannot say that I can give a correct The Duke is neither a very wise or a very handsome answer to this question, but believe I can give a good real man; but he is very rich, very well bred, and very amiable. In short he would probably make her an excellent husband. Nevertheless, it seems it must not be. The conat a discount, and the South Carolina bank agencies along husband. Nevertheless, it seems it must not be. The conthe line of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road will sent of the parties themselves is, under the circumstannot take it at all. So if a merchant from here asks a planter ces, not enough. By the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act passed some ninety years ago, to gratify the when brought & Railroad, about the same expenses are in the same of her death a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an an affectionate wife, a good neighbor, and was at the same expenses are in the time of her death a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was at the soverign personally declared. Her Majesty's ideas to which she had been attached for a long number of years. 80 miles of Wilmington, in a large cotton growing region, North Carolina money is not bankable? You see it effects ought to have in all matters of the kind, and she are somewhat like those of her grandfather, resolutely refuina. Charleston Banks instruct their bank agents along e Wilmington and Marchester Rail Road not to take North her nobles. The fear of seeing some of her own innocent offsprings follow the example of her uncles and grandobject is to give our money as bad a name as possible, knowing the serious effect it has upon us, and the great benefit they are to derive from this course. They not only do this been refused to her unhappy cousin, who appears destined to wither and pine in the fruitless stem. Such of years. Truly her pious walk and godly conversation hath caused all who knew her, to say, of a truth she has been with Jesus. She leaves seven children and many friends to destined to wither and pine in the fruitless stem. Such are some of the incidents of monarchy as established by have no hope. statue amongst the Britons.

pleased to know, and to be able to state, that the travel upon the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, both way and through, the present year, so far, has exceeded that of last year, and that the business of the Road generally is presperous. With all of the puffing, the arolina banks do to secure heavy streams of trade from all parts of their own State, and ours too, they would soon find erally is presperous. With all of the puffing, the arthe receipts of produce in our port four or five times its present amount, which would give them a heavy increase upon what is called the Charlotte, or upper route, it has upon what is called the Charlotte, or upper route, it has been found, so far, impossible to convince the greater number of travellers between the North and South, that that route is either shorter, quicker, more free from risk of health, or withal more pleasant than the old Wilmington route. The fact that so large a number of travellers continue to adopt the latter, is sufficient proof of this.—

Many of them are those who have travelled it before, and many of them are those who have travelled it before. still prefer to do so. It is, therefore, plain to us that the travel which, by dint of the extraordinary efforts made, have been divested, will eventually return to the Wilmington road; and this, too, upon as natural, a principle as that upon which water returns to its level. The friends of the Wilmington road, we think, have nothing to fear .- Sumter (S. C.) Watchman.

> How the Sultan Raises Money.—The Sultan of Turkey and his family (which must be a pretty large one), are about to go abroad to see the world. They are expected to visit Smyrna, Syria Egypt, and perhaps Malta. The Sultan demanded sixty millions piastres, it is said, for the expenses of the voyage, but the Ministers replied to him that the treasury was empty. He then directed them to borrow the amount from Galata bankers, but these wary gentleman refused to lend! As a last resort, to "raise the wind," the Sultan ordered that all the officials at the Porte, and the fficers of the government whose salaries were above a certain specified sum, should will be paid. for one month, receive only half pay, and the other half be reserved for his expenses. This is the way they levy the "income tax" in Turkey

The Baptist State Convention of North Carolina will commence its Annual Session in this place on the 2d of November.—Charlotte Democrat.

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.—The time of issuing ex-(which, by the way, I am glad to see is recently being done by one of them.) Secondly, all our merchants must keep steamships Yorktown, Jamestown and Roanoke, has cursion tickets between Norfolk and New York, by the been extended until the 1st of November. This arrangement is made to attract to this route those persons who design visiting the Great "Eastern."

> BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and firs article of the kind ever is troduced under the name of 'Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No Family should be without a Box of

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,

Charleston, Wholesale Agents. May 6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found

in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms: Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sora and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds. Pillows, Roalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs. Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bed steads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS NEVER DEBILITATES. PURIFIES THE BLOOD, PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

CURES SICK HEADACHE, CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA. CURES DYSPEPSIA, CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS, CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS, CURES COSTIVENESS. See advertisement in another column.

48-2m SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. EVERYWHERE CELEBRATED For Purifying the Blood.

A plentiful supply of pure blood is as essential to anima life as light, heat, and genial showers are to the vegetable kingdom. When the proper circulation of the vital fluid is and genial showers are to the vegetable impeded, sickness is the
INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE, the secretion becomes unhealthy, the liver becomes clog-ged with impure bile, which forced into the system, engen-

ders diseases in various forms; sometimes outwardly, as in Scrofula and other ulcerous and eruptive forms; or inward ly, as in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Swellings, and decay of the Bones. It is evident, then, that a medicine which will cleanse and purify the elements of the blood, will cure these deplorable disorders; and practical experience has established the fact that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is that medi Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100

Fulton street, New York. For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C. September 23.

MARRIED.

formerly of Mississippi.

In Robeson County, on the 15th inst., at the residence of Mr. Sam'l Floyd, by Rev. Jas. Mahoney, Mr. BRITTON S. JONES, of Columbus, to Miss SARAH E. FLOYD. At the residence of Z. M. Coston, on South West, Onslow Co., on the evening of the 7th inst., by Z. M. Coston, Esq., Mr. WINSLOW CAPPS, to Miss REBECCA DIXON, all of On Stump Sound, on the evening of the 6th inst., by Rev. B. W. Jenkins, Mr. ANKRUM JENKINS, to Miss MOLLY ENNETT, all of Onslow County.

At his residence on Rilev's Creek, on the 12th instant, of Consumption, Mr. HILLARY CROOM, aged 29 years, 5 months and 12 days In Kingstree, S. C., on Saturday, 17th inst., GRAHAM TULL METTS, inlant son of Jas. E. Metts, Esq., aged 4 months and 10 days.

At Queensdale, Robeson co., on Thursday, the 15th inst.,

after a painful and lingering illness of 11 weeks, MARY, the beloved wife of Rev. J. Sinclair, Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Smyrna and Ashpole. She patiently bore with Christian submi-sion to the will of her Heavenly Father, her protracted trouble, and left behind her a sorrowing husband and five young and weak children and a large circle of of Gop's mercy and love, through a crucified Redeemer.-In Bladen co., on the 13th of August, 1859, Mrs. PENNY

In New York city, on the 25th ult., Mr. GEORGE W. COPES, a native of this town, aged 52 years. At the residence of her son, Isaac N. Bland, in this County, on Wednesday, 7th inst., ESTHER BLAND, widow of the late James Bland aged 80 years. The deceased was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for quite a number of years. Truly her pious walk and godly conversation

ROPE\_ROPE. TRAVEL UPON THE WILMINGTON ROAD.—We are leased to know, and to be able to state, that the travel 80 sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.

> ZENO H. GREENÉ S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.

WE ARE OPENING NOW a splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of our own IMPORTATIONS, and have on exhibition LINS; FRENCH MERINOS; all wool DE LAINES, and numerous other Dress and Faucy Goods. Also, daily expected per Steamer Arago, PARIS BON-NETS: EMBROIDERIES: COLLARS and SLEEVES; KID

We would respectfully invite the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO... Corner Store. The

CHILDREN AND INFANTS MERINO EMBROIDERED HATS AND CAPS, new styles, just opened at the Emporium, 34 Market st.
September 22. MYERS & MOORE.

THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD Railroad Company wish to hire FIFTY HANDS. to work on the Track, and with Gravel Train. Good prices

Application to be made to the undersigned, or, in his absence, to Mr. D. S. Cowan, Treasurer.

JOHN C. McRAE,

Chief Eng'r W., C. & R. R. R. Wilmington, N. C., 31st August, 1859. THOMAS W. PLAYER, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES. WILMINGTON, N. C. Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.

H W. GROVES, TNSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, WILMINGTON, N. C. September 23, 1859-4-6m

"MAKES SINGER'S STITCH." HEN ANY OF THE MANY MACHINES NOW OFof purchasing a Machine for Plantation or Family sewing, should bear in mind the fact, that the representation of a thing. is not the thing itself. To make Singer's stitch requires a not with standing. And the perfection of this stitch is only realized through and by the combined patents aforesaid. The working parts of their family Machines possess the same excellence as belong to their Higher Priced Machines—the only difference being in the fact that they are not used for so great a variety of heavy work.

The Family Machine, Price \$50, with all the improvemente, and entirely original designs, will be introduced into our establishment during the present month.

Particular attention is called to the new "Transverse

'Letter "A." Machine. As yet, no imitations of this Machine are made public. O. S. BALDWIN, Agent for Sept. 21, 1859—11&4tf I. M. SINGER & CO.

A CARD.

R. ALEXANDER informs the public of Wilmington and its vicinity and the surrounding counties generally, that he has made arrangements with first-class American Manufacturers of JEWELRY and with first-class American Manufacturers of JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE in all its branches. Mr. ALEXANDER will continue the JEWELRY BUSINESS in Wilmington permanently! Mr. ALEXANDER guarantees every article he sells to be made of the best of GOLD, and again informs the public that he is determined not to sell Plated Jewelry or Gitt Goods of any description. He endeavors to outlive all false reports about his selling goods under false pretences. He pronounces them all as base, malicious fabrications from the Underground Railroad, which was put forth to injure him in his business. Sirs, he begun, and he has and will outlive all such base falsehoods. He has been in the Jewelry busines since he was 18 years old, has kept a first. Jeweiry dusines since ne was is years oid, has kept a first-class Jeweiry Store in Broadway, New York, and has sold DIAMONDS, and GOLD WATCHES, &c., &c., to many of our first citizens in Wilming on when in New York, and hopes that all good and sensible citizens will not believe such false, malicious reports as have been circulated about lewelry busines since he was 18 years old, has kept a

ISAAC ALEXANDER, Jeweller & Watch Maker, Wilmington, N. C. 1344-1m Sept. 20, 1859.

Ad Herald, daily and weekly lm.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Hard, ..... 0 00 Tar, \$\mathbb{B}\text{ bbl., 0 00}

Fit should be understood that our quotations ge represent the wholesale price. In filling small order or rates have to be paid. BRICKS, \$ M ... 6 00 NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 280 lbs., New Virgin .0 00 @ Yellow dip..0 00 @ Sperm ..... COPPER, Ph. 20 13 12 12 Laguayra ... St. Domingo...11 Corron, \$ 15.
ord. to mid'g...00 @
strict mid'g...11 @
good mid'g...11 @
Corron Bacone

do. in order, 0 00 @ Pitch do., 0 00 @ Rosin, Pale, 2 50 @ do. No. 1,1 75 @ do. No. 2,1 25 @ do. No. 3,1 20 @ Spirits Turp., Varnish, P gal. 26 @ NAILS, P D., Rope, 18 ib . . . 74@ CORN MEAL, DOMESTICS. Fish, % bbl., Mullets ..... 6 00 @ 7 00 Mac'rel, No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. No. 3 8 50 @11 00 POTATOES, Sweet, # bush. 90 @ 1 00 Irish, do.,. 00 @ 1 25 do. # bbl.,.0 00 @ 2 50 PROVISIONS, 29 B., N. C. Bacon, Herrings, Fast 3 00 @ 5 00 Dry Cod, 2 cwt . . . . 4 00 @ 6 50 Hams, .... 13 @
Middlings, ... 114@
Shoulders, ... 104@
Hog round, ... 114@
Western Bacon, 

Middlings,...111@ Shoulders,...94@ Cross ...... 5 50 @ GLUE, 12 fb.,..... 12 @ Shoulders, . . 94@ N. C. Lard, . . . 124@ West'n do . . . . 114@ Butter, . . . . . 23 @ N. C. Lard,. GUNNY BAGS,....10 @ JUANO, Peruvian. Butter,..... Cheese, ..... 101@
PORK, Northern, \$\text{9} bbl.,
City Mess, ...00 00 @17 1 ton and under 5, per ton, 62 50 5 tons and over, 44 60 00 Clear do...00 00 @18 00 AND PLASTER, # bbl..1 50 Butt, .....00 00 @16 00 Beef, Mess, .00 00 @16 00 Per ton,......10 00 Grain, & bushel, do. Fulton Market, . 19 00 @20 00 Corn...... 821@ Oats....... 40 @ Pease, Cow... 70 @ POULTRY, Chickens, live, 121@ do. dead,..00 @ Turkeys, live,.75 @ do. dead, \$2 10.00 @ Do. B. Eye. 1 00 @ 1 10 Wheat, red. 1 10 @ 0 00

do. white..1 25 @ 0 00 Rice, rough.. 00 @ 00 SHEEP, # head, Lambs,.....1 75 @ 2 50 Mutton,.....1 75 @ 2 50 HIDES, # 16., SALT, Alum, & bush.,00 @ Green, ..... Alum, # ousn., 00 (2)
Liverpool, # sack.
ground, cargo 921@ 95
do. fm storel 05@ 1 15
fine.......1 75 @ 2 00
SUGAR, # 15.
Porto Rico,... 8 @ 9 Eastern .... 95 @ 1 00 N. River..... 70 @ 75 Inon, # 1b.
English, ass'd. 44@
American, ref.. 34@
do. sheer.. 0 @ New Orleans, . 71@ Muscovado, . . . 72@ Loaf & crush'd, 11 @ do.hoop,ton 80 00@85 00 Swede ....... 5⅓@ Lime, ৠ bbl.. 70 @ C. Yellow.... 9 Granulated, :..101@

Soap, # 16.,.... Shingles, # M. LUMBER, # M,, (River.) Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Contract, ... 4 50 @ Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Common, . . . 3 00 @ 3 25 STAVES, \$\text{\text{\$\text{\$M\$}}}, \text{\$\text{\$W\$}}. O. Bbl..., 16 00 @ 18 00 (Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 clear.....25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Ash Head'g,.12 00@13 00 Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, 8 00 @10 00 Scantling ... 12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, do, inferior to

rough edge. 0 00 @13 00 TALLOW, # fb.,..10 @ TOBACCO, # fb., Molasses, 🏶 gallon. 22 @ 24 28 @ 30 42 @ 45 Bbls. Note.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 # M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents # bbl.—and on naval stores,

\_\* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction

ordinary, .5 00 @

FREIGHTS: 

 O NEW YORK.
 Un deck.
 Under unit of the properties of the p TO NEW YORK. Wheat, # bushel, . . . . . 00 Lumber, # M., . . . . 0 00@6 00 TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, # bbl...... Cotton, \$\partial \text{ bale} \tag{0} \text{ of Cotton goods, \$\partial \text{ cubic foot,} \tag{0} \text{ Rice, \$\partial \text{ 100 fbs.,} \text{ of Cotton goods, }\text{ of Cotton goods, }\tex Lumber, # M., as to size, .. 0 00@0 00 TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, # bbl..... 

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1859.

TURPENTINE.—There has been a moderate demand for ooth shipping and distilling purposes since our last, and on Tuesday an advance of 10 cents on soft was obtained-the market closing firm at \$3 for virgin and yellow dip, per 280 lbs. On Wednesday a small lot of new hard was received, and sold at \$1 75. The receipts have been exceedingly small for some weeks, and during the week just ended the

sales reach only 1,587 bbls., viz: Bbls. Virgin. Yel. Dip. ..... \$2 90 ..... \$2 90 
 Saturday.
 140
 2 90
 2 90

 Monday.
 178
 2 90
 2 90

 2 90
 2 90
 400...... 3 00...... 3 00 Tuesday..... Wednesday...... 169...... 3 00...... 3 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Continued to rule at last Thursday's quotation (12½ cents) up to Monday, when, under favorable on that day with sales at 43 cents per gallon. The transactions since have been meagre, in consequence of the parcels offering on market being generally held at 44 cents. The arrivals for the week have been small, and the stock in first hands is very light. Sales as follows:

Friday..... 200 bbls. at 421 cents per gallon. Wednesday. 81 " " 43 " "

Rosin.-In the market for the finer qualities we have no change to note as regards prices; the supply in receivers hands is quite small, and not much coming in. For No. 1 there has been some enquiry throughout the week, and we quote sales of 11 a 1200 bbls. at \$1 75, \$2 55 to \$3 per bbl., HEN ANY OF THE MANY MACHINES NOW OFfered to the public, have so much of excellence that the venders of them can say, "It makes Singer's stitch"—that, they would have you understand, is recommendation enough. So far as it goes, very well. Those who may think sold on Tuesday at \$1 20 to \$1 37½ per bbl. In the Common Sweet 50 to 80; Salt, per sack, \$1 90 a \$2 00; Sugar, Brown, sold on Tuesday at \$1 20 to \$1 37½ per bbl. In the Common Sweet 50 to 80; Salt, per sack, \$1 90 a \$2 00; Sugar, Brown, sold on Tuesday at \$1 20 to \$1 37½ per bbl. In the Common Sweet 50 to 80; Salt, per sack, \$1 90 a \$2 00; Sugar, Brown, sold on Tuesday at \$1 20 to \$1 37½ per bbl. In the Common Sweet 50 to 80; Salt, per sack, \$1 90 a \$2 00; Sugar, Brown, sold on Tuesday at \$1 20 to \$1 37½ per bbl. In the Common Sweet 50 to 80; Salt, per sack, \$1 90 a \$2 00; Sugar, Brown, sold on Tuesday at \$1 20 to \$1 37½ per bbl. In the Common Sweet 50 to 80; Salt, per sack, \$1 90 a \$2 00; Sugar, Brown, sold on Tuesday at \$1 20 to \$1 37½ per bbl. In the Common Sweet 50 to 80; Salt, per sack, \$1 90 a \$2 00; Sugar, Brown, sold on Tuesday at \$1 20 to \$1 37½ per bbl. In the Common Sweet 50 to 80; Salt, per sack, \$1 90 a \$2 00; Sugar, Brown, sold on Tuesday at \$1 20 to \$1 37½ per bbl. In the Common Sweet 50 to 80; Salt, per sack, \$1 90 a \$2 00; Sugar, Brown, sold on Tuesday at \$1 20 to \$1 37½ per bbl. article we notice more activity, and in one or two instances a shade advance on previous quotation has been obtained. combination of numerous ingenious patents, belonging ex-clusively to I. M. Singer & Co., and are used only in the con-struction of their Machines, all imitations to the contrary, held at \$1 25. The arrivals continue small, and the stock on market is unusually light for the season. We quote sales

for the week of 8,630 bbls. as follows: Friday, .... 1,500 bbls. at \$1 20 per 310 lbs. Monday,...1,700 " " 1 20 " " " " " " Do. 300 " " 1 25 " " " " Do. 1,300 " " 1 20 for large bbls.

Tuesday, 500 " "
Wednesday 1,000 " " 500 " 1 25 per 310 lbs. (part strained.) 1,500 " " 1 221 " " " Tar—Is in brisk demand, and none brought to market.

In the absence of sales we quote nominally at \$2 10 per bbl. BEEF CATTLE-Have been brought to market sparingly for several weeks past, and in consequence the stock in butchers hands has become very much reduced, and is barely sufficient for present wants. We note a fair demand, and

Corron-None on market, consequently no sales hav

taken place. COEN MEAL-Continues to be brought in slowly, and the market is poorly supplied. In fair demand at \$1 to \$1 05

per bushel for country ground. COPPER—The cargo of Rio previously reported on market has all been closed off, and the sales for the week have been confined to small parcels from store. See table for quotations.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

BAGS COFFEE—Rio, Laguayra and Java;
150 bbis. Sugar—different grades—in store and for ZENO H. GREENE.

to Taglock, 1,000 to the United States.

to write la year found one was in the

DETED FRUIT-Apples 5 cents, and Peaches 6 to 10 cents per lb. We note some enquiry, and a good article (put up in barrels or two bushel bags) would sell at above prices. FEATHERS-Are in moderate request, and few or none on market. We quote at 45 to 50 cents per lb., as in quality. FISH-Mullets continue to be in moderate demand, and

only 120 bbls. and sold at \$6 for pine bbls. FLOUR-After closing our review on Thursday last a sale was made at \$6 25 for superfine, but under the advices from abroad the market since has ruled inactive, and on Tuesday

& Bro.; mdge.
Schr. J. G. Stille, Hoffman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. abroad the market since has ruled inactive, and on Adecay gave way a shade, with sales of one or two parcels at \$6 per bbl. for super. There is very little enquiry at present existing, dealers showing scarcely any disposition to operate is ting, dealers showing scarcely any disposition to operate is ting, dealers showing scarcely any disposition to operate is ting. The receipts for the week have been moderate, and we notice a fair stock in first hands. We quote the market as dull at \$6 for superfine, and \$6 25 for family brands.

GRAIN-The CORN market rules about the same as reported in our last :-- none has been received, and consequently no sales have taken place except in the small way from store. There is a fair supply in dealers hands, still there is some enquiry for a prime article, which would sell readily at a fair price. In the absence of sales we quote nominally PEAS .- No sales have taken place in either during the past week that we are aware of. The market is moderately supplied, and demand light. See table for quotations .-RICE-In clean we have no change to notice. There is a

HAY .- The stock of both Northern and Eastern has become considerably reduced in the absence of receipts, and at present we note a moderate enquiry from dealers. About 300 bales Northern arrived in the early part of the week and to A. E. Hall. sold at 75 cents per 100 lbs., 90 days-being a shade advance on former quotations. Last sale of Eastern was at \$1. LIME. - The receipts for some weeks past have been light,

and in consequence the stock remaining in dealers' hands is quite small; it is, however, sufficient for present wants, as there is merely a retail demand. We quote sales in the small way from store at \$1 05 to \$1 10 per cask. LUMBER.-River .- No late receipts, and quotations in ta-

le are merely nominal. MOLASSES. - There is scarcely any demand for this article and the market is moderately supplied. See table for pries, as in quantity and quality.

POTATOES .- The market is moderately supplied with Irish, and only a retail demand exists. We quote at \$2 25 to \$2 50 per bbl. Sweet have been brought to market quite freely, nd are rather dull at 90 cents to \$1 per bushel.

PROVISIONS .- For N. C. cured Bacon the market remains without material change. The arrivals have been rather light for the past week or two, still there is a moderate stock in first hands, and but little demand from retailers. The do. soap stone, 1,140 bushels wheat, 3 bdis. paper, 4 boxes sales for the week just ended comprise only about 6,000 lbs.

mdze., 2 bags hominy.

Schr. Kate Merrill, Sowden, for Philadelphia, by J. H. at 111 to 12 cents per lb. for hog round—the bulk at lowest price. No sales of hams, and we quote nominally at 134 to 14 cents-the latter price for bright. The market is poorly supplied with Western cured, and rules firm at former quotations. We note a fair demand, and quote sales from store at prices ranging from 94 to 94 cents for shoulders and 114 to 112 cents per lb. for sides, as in quantity and quality. LARD - There is merely a retail demand existing, and the stock of both N. C. and Western made is fully sufficient for present wants. We quote small sales of the former at | 607 do. tar. 124 to 13 cents, and of the latter at 111 to 121 cents per 12½ to 13 cents, and of the latter at 11½ to 12½ cents per lb., as in quality.——Pork—There is rather more firmness in the market for Northern, though we have no change to Harriss & Howell; with 300 bbls. spirits turpentine, 3,460 make in last week's quotations. See table for prices.

SALT-The market is better supplied with Liverpool ground, and prices have receded a shade. We note about 3.846 sacks received coastwise for the week, of which 2,000 do. changed hands (to arrive) on private terms-supposed at 95 cents, 90 days, and the balance sold as follows: 700 sacks at 92 cents, cash, to arrive; and 596 do. at 921 cents per sack, 90 days-closing quiet at latter price; this morn

SHINGLES-The demand for shipment appears to have been checked, and in consequence the market rules dull .-Sales for the week of only a few small boat loads at \$3 for

Common, and \$4 50 to \$5 per M. for Contract.

Tim.ER—Continues to be brought in very glowly, and we notice an active demand for mill purposes. There has been a rise in the Northwest branch of the river, which will probably enable some parcels from above tideway to be brought in to market. Only two rafts have arrived for the week, and sold at \$5 and \$8 per M.
FREIGHTS.—The market rules very dull, and coastwise

rates have further declined. There is but little produce nov offering shipment, and several vessels have been taken up for New York and Philadelphia at 20 cents per bbl. for rosin, on and under deck. See table for rates on other articles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20th .- Cotton-Market quiet, sales to-day of 400 bales. Flour heavy; sales of 12,500 bbls. a decline of 5 a 10 cents, State at \$4 a \$4 25. Ohio at \$4 75 a define of 3 and Southern \$4.90 a \$5.10. Wheat is buoyant, sales of 20.000 bushels, white \$1.25 a \$1.30 and red at \$1.15. sales of 20.000 bushels, white \$1 25 a \$1 30 and red at \$1 15 a \$1 20. Corn is scarce and buoyant, sales of 18,000 bushels, mixed 88 cents, prime white 92 cents. Pork closed buoyant, Mess \$15 50 a \$15 60; Prime \$10 68 a \$10 75.— Lard is firm at 10\$\frac{3}{2}\$ a \$1\$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Whiskey is heavy at 26\$\frac{1}{2}\$ a 27 cents. Groceries generally closed firm. The stock of Coffee is estimated at 69,600 bags. Spirits Turpentine closed dull at 47\$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Rosin is heavy, sales of 3,000 bbls. at \$1 52\$\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$1 55. Rice quiet. Freights quiet, Cotton to Livernood firm at \$1\$.

Corn .- The market remains unchanged -- the demand, how

Corn.—The market remains unchanged—the demand, however, being principally for white quality, which is scarce.—Some 2000 bushels received from Baltimore of this description, sold at 93 cents per bushel.

Rice.—There has been but little doing since our last report and the market has been quiet. The receipts of the week reached about 900 tierces, against sales of some 600 tierces, prices having ranged from \$3½ a 3½ per 100 pounds—the bulk of the sales at from \$3½ a 3½.

Rough Rice.—We notice the arrival within the last two days of 5500 bushels, the first of the new crop this season—they were forwarded to the mills for pounding.

they were forwarded to the mills for pounding.
Oats—This article continues to move upwards—a store lot
of 1500 bushels having sold within a few days at 44 cents per shel, as well as an arrival since of 2200 bushels Maryland

at the same price.
Salt.—Importers of the cargo reported in our last have disposed of the balance about 2000 sacks, remaining unsold a day or two ago at prices not made public—sales in lots however continue to be made from on board at from 90 a 95 cents as per quantity and terms.

Freights—We continue to quote Liverpool rates at 13-32d., with little offering. To New York steamers' rates have been advanced to 75 cents per bale for Cotton, and the same per tierces for Rice; by sail vessel 50 cents per bale for Cotton

and no Rice offering .- News. BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Flour is dull and held at \$5—no sales. Wheat—Slow sales of good to prime white at \$1 20 a \$1 30 to \$1 33; choice white \$1 35 to \$1 40; fair to choice red \$1 05 to \$1 15. Corn is dull; white and yellow 80 to 82 cents. Bacon Sides 10 cents. Mess Pork \$15 to \$15 25.—Whiskey dull at 28 cts.

NEW BEKN, Sept. 21 .- Turpentine-Sales yesterday of 150 bbls, at \$3 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

Spirits—Sales of 40 casks at 42 cents # gallon.

Rosin—300 bbls. changed hands at \$1 10 # bbl.

Fiour-Selling briskly at \$6 50 for Superfine and \$7 00 for

Family.

Nothing reported in other articles.

SALISBURY, Sept. 20.—Bacon 12 a 12 1; Beeswax 20; 25; Butter 15 to 18; Coffee, Rio 12 1 to 14; Cotton 10 to 11 a Cotton Yara \$1 05 to 1 10; Corn 70 to 80; Feathers 30 to 35; Sweet 50 to 80; Salt, per sack, \$1 90 a \$2 00; Sugar, Brown, to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

12; Wheat, white 90 to 95; red, 75 to 85; Wool 25 to 30.

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1858. 8 all: Crushed, 12½ al 5; Clarified, 10 a ll: Tallow 10 to 12; Wheat, white 90 to 95; red, 75 to 85; Wool 25 to 30.

PAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 19.—Bacon 10 @ 14; Cotton—Fair to Good, 11½ @ 00; Ordin. to Mid. 10½ @ 00; Flouramily, 86 02 @ 00 00; Super. \$40 00 @ 5 75; Fine. \$40 00 @ 5 25; Grain—Corn. \$1 15 @ 1 25; Wheat, \$1 15 @ 1 25; Oats, \$40 @ 50; Crear, \$1 00 @ 1 10; Rive, \$1 10 @ 1 20; Lard—14 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \$1 50 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Vellow dip, \$2 40 @ 0 00; Virgin, \$2 40 @ 0 00; Hard, \$1 00 @ 00; Spirits, \$40 a 00 cents.

Cotton—The receipts have been more since our last than for some time previous. 15 or 20 bales New Crop sold on Thursday at 11 30, afterwards sales we e made at 11½, which we give as market prices this morning.

Flour—We note a decline of 25 cts. per bbl. in all grades. Has arrived freely during the past week, and sold at various prices.

Turpentine—Comes in freely and sells readily at our quotations.

Spi its—Comes in slowly; we make an advance of ½ cent per gallon since our last review.

DR. E. PERKINS,

SURGEON DENTIST, has removed house recently occupied by Mrs. Loeb.

Sept. 19th, 1859.

CANDLES AND SOAP.

SOAP.

CANDLES AND SOAP.

SOURCE OF The receipts and No. 1 Soap;

Source of the Orthodox Church at Brookied, January 12, 1858.

Weod Pales and No. 1 Soap;

WOOD BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES;

O'' Pale and No. 1 Soap;

Tallow Pale and No. 1 Soap;

Now landing from schr. W. L. Springs, and for sale by Sept. 21.

T. H. McKOY & CO. MYERS AND MOORE

HAVE NOW READY FOR EXHIBITION the new styles BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CAPS, for Fall and Winter, to which they ask attention, at the Emporium, september 22.

34 MARKET STREET. beptemter 22.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, MORTH CAROLINA.

Sept. 15.—Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Townsend, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdse.
Schr. B. B. Strong, Mott, from New York, to A. D. Casaux; with mdse.
Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdse.
Schr. Robert Healy, Mitchell, from Baltimore, to Bussell we note a light supply on market. Received for the week

Sept. 16.—Schr. Lewis Chester, Somers, fm Philadelphia to Harriss & Howell; with make. Schr. A. Bradshaw, Fish, from New York, to Master Schr. A. Braussew, F. E., Schr. Anna E. Glover, Elliott, from New York, to Davis & Co.; with mdse. to T. C. Worth. [Took a pilot 30 miles E. by N. from New Inlet, from pilot boat Winyah.]
Schr. W. H. Smith, Scott, from Savannah, to A. D. Cazaux; with 500 sacks salt.

hr. Ellicott, Monroe, from New York, to J. H. Planner with mdze. at a fair price. In the absence of sales we quote nominally Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. at 82 to 85 cents per bushel, as in quality.——OATS AND C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Payetteville, to A. E. Hall.

17-Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway. Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to Smith & moderate supply in store, and only a light demand from the trade. We quote small sales at 4 cents in test and 4½ a 4½ cents in bbls.

Schr. B. W. Brown, Andrews, from Charleston, to A. C. Cazaux; with 300 sachs salt.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, from Charleston, to T. C. Worth; with 700 sacks salt. 19—Schr. John, Burton, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze. 20—Steamer

mer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville Schr. Col. Satterly, Hill, from Savannah, to A. D. Cazaux; with salt. 20—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.
Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Buckaloo, from Philadelphia, to
T. C. Worth; with mdze. Schr. Central America, Collyer, from New York, to C. H. Dudley. Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to

Jas. T. Petteway. Steamer Black River, Love, from Payetteville, to Master. Steamer Southerner, Evans, from Payetteville, to Allen & 21-Schr. John Roe, Davis, from Charleston, to T. C. North; with 550 sacks salt. Schr. D. B. Warner, Carrow, from Savannah, to A. D.

Cazaux; with 800 sacks salt. CLEARED.
Sept. 15.—Schr. Templeton, Hodgdon, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin. Rankin & Martin. 16—Schr. Enow Squall, McAllister, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 200 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,256 do.

rosin. Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, for New York, by A. D. Ca-Flanner; with 632 bbls. spirits turpentine, 50 do. crude do., 1,340 do. rosin, 300 bags dried fruit.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Johnson, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with 202 bbls. spirits turpentine, 757 do. rosin, bale cotton, 16 do. yarn. Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Cherry, for Philadelyhia, by T. C.

Worth; with 397 bbls. spirits turpentine, 779 do. rosin, 26 bales rags, 32 do. yarn, 78 bags and 30 bbls. dried fruit, 1 roll leather, 2 boxes mdze.

Exports Schr. Templeton, cld. on 15th for Boston; 478
bbls. spirits turpentine, 268 do. crude do., 100 do. pitch, bbls. 19-Steamer Flora McDonald, Burt, for Fayetteville, by

do, rosin. 21-Steamer Black River, Love, for Fayetteville, by Mas Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 545 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,083 do. crude turpt., 156 do. rosis, 2 boxes indze.
Schr. S. B. Strong, Mott, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 125 bbls. spirits turpt., 1.454 do. rosin.
22—Schr. Alba, Powell, for New York, by E. Murray & Co; with 1,474 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,513 do. rosin, 579 bags, 19 boxes, 67 bbls. and 6 hhds. dried fruit, 13 bbls. soap

ing 550 do. (seamless sacks) sold at 95 cents, cash. Alum is in light stock, and sells in the small way at 25 cents per sell & Bro.; 10 boxes, 57 bbls. and 3 casks wax.

Schr. E. D. McClenahan, Mitchell, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; 10 cents per sell & Bro.; 10 cents per s per wood, 37,726 ft. lumber. A NEW SYSTEM FOR CUTTING GARMENTS.

HAVE ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, a complete system of MATHEMATICAL GRADUATING CHARTS for drafting LADIES' DRESSES and SACKS, and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS. They can be learned by reading the instructions over once, by any one, to cut any style or fashion, from the largest to the smallest size, with great exactness. They will last a life time. Persons desirous of learning, are earnestly solicited to do so, as I have on hand the Charts Lithographed in a superior manner. By sending \$6 the complete system will be sent by mail, free of postage; when separated, for the Dress or Pant Chart, \$3; the Coat with the Vest, \$4. Persons learning, and not finding them superior to any thing of the kind known, are at liberty to return them and receive back their money.

Agents wanted.

Clinton, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1859 GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS. They can be learned by read-

GUANO\_GUANO.

750 BAGS best Peruvian, received per Schr. John, and now landing at W. & W. R. R. wharf. For W. H. McRARY & CO. TIHOSE CELEBRATED KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS which

Those certs. Groceries generally closed fin. The stock of Coffee is estimated at 69,600 bags. Spirits Turpentine closed dull at 47½ cents. Rosin is heavy, sales of 3,000 bbls. at \$1.52½ a \$1.55. Rice quiet. Freights quiet, Cotton to Liverpool firm at ½.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21.—Cotton.—The sales this morning amounted to 321 bales at the following prices: 85 at 11; 15 at 11½; 60 at 11½; 29 at 11½; 123 at 11½; and 9 at 12 cents.

Corn.—The market remains unchanged—the demand, how-Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co. Sept. 20.

> A GREAT VARIETY OF COOKING STOVES, from the small Galley Stove to the great Extension Top Economist, the Gas Consumer, the Extended Firebox Stove, and a fine assortment of direct draft, coal and wood Stoves, particularly recommended for smokey chimneys. For sale by
>
> L. C. TURNER,
> Sept. 20th
>
> Late Polley & Turner.

PROFESSOR WOOD

HAIR RESTORATIVE Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no enconium nor useless puffery from the

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair; which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months as since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used the large found that it was proving what I had wished since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found that it was proving what I had wished.—
I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable dis

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable dis covery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years; and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish

Aug. 5th, 1859 APPLE BRANDY. OE BBLS. APPLE BRANDY, in store and for sale by

T. H. McKOY & CO.

A VARIETY

OF THE LATE STYLES of Parlor, Office and Bedroom
L. C. TURNER,
Sept. 21st
Herald copy 3 times.

ALE AND FORTER.

O CASKS imported ALE in jugs;
10 " Perter Brown Stout. For sale by
Sept. 21.

T. H. McKOY & CO.

Larly and work like with the The set Outches seem I postenite or it would have been experience.

New York Democratic State Convention. The Convention of the Democratic party of the State of New York, which assembled last week at Syracuse, commenced with a row and ended quite peaceably.

A State ticket was nominated consisting of candi dates for the offices of Comptroller, Attorney General State Engineer, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Delegates were also appointed to the Charleston Convention. The New York Herald undertakes to classify the preferences of the delegates so appointed, viz: 26 for Dickinson; 21 for Douglas; 8 for ex-Gov Seymour; 9 for ex-Secretary Guthrie: 1 for Secretary Cobb; 1 for Postmaster-General Holt: 2 for Mr. Buchanan, and 1 for ex-Speaker Orr. The New York Day Book says: "We imagine the classification is all guess work. Indeed we know of one or two put down for Mr. Douglas who are not Douglas men. The worst feature about selecting delegates thus early, it strikes us, is the opportunity for bargaining, which it leaves a chance for."

We agree with the Day Book, and although, we are fully aware that the elements in North Carolina are different from what they are in New York, we must be aware that politicians in either place are but men with human frailties, and that the prayer not to be led into the State Convention of North Carolina.

A Two-Pounder.-We received to-day through a gentleman of this place, a pear raised in Brunswick county by T. L. Hall, Esq., which weighs thirty-two ounces. We rather think there is a spirit of emulation abroad among the fruit. We used to hear of pound pears, but pound pears are not a circumstance any long-

DOWN ON SHORT MEN .- "Old Bullion" is said to have said before he died, "Douglas can never be President. Sir, never be President. His coat-tail is too near of another garment used to be "too short."

We do wish that the compensation of Superior Court Judges was sufficient to warrant those who accept that position, in retaining it. There is nothing more calculated to lower the prestige of the judicial position, than the too common occurrence of gentlemen using it simply as a stepping-stone-remaining in office just long enough to acquire the title of Judge, and then leaving it. We do not know that any man is to be blamed for quitting a position that duty to his family forbids his retaining, but it does seem to us that all who go upon the bench, are aware of all this before they do go, and if retiring from the bench. The retiracy may not have of the Democratic party. been contemplated at the time of the assumption of office. It may have been brought about by unforeseen events, by failing health or other causes, but still it can hardly be denied that the number of ex-Judges in good health and practice, is too large to permit this charitable construction to cover the whole. We suppose it is human nature, and no particular person or persons can be blamed, nor do we mean to blame any person or perons in particular—we speak of a state of things as it

We see a notice in a cotemporary that Judge Shepard has notified Governor Ellis of his intention to resign at the close of the present circuit. We rather think that Judge Shepard's health is not as robust as his friends could desire, and that this has a good deal to do with his resignation. He is among the best Judges we have ever had, and we shall regret much to lose him from the bench. But, in truth, the labor is severe and exacting, and the compensation wholly inadequate. No doubt several who have gone on the bench, thinking they knew all about it, have found it worse than they had supposed, and have thus been led to an early retiracy, contrary to their original intention.

We want another circuit, and a better rate of compensation. We do not think it good policy to be putting gentlemen on the bench, who find when there that they cannot afford to stay. In England a judge never returns to the bar. His forensic career closes as soon as his judical commences, and rightly we think. We do not favor extravagance, but we think it bad economy to place the salaries of important public officers at a lower rate than the same class of services will command in private life or practice.

About eleven o'clock this forenoon a colored person entered the Journal Office with a large wooden tray, filled with the good things of this life, to wit :-" Rice Birds, Fried Oysters, Havana Cigars and Champagne Cobblers, for the Journal Office, from the Harnett noon. We presume that it was held. House."

The rice birds were fat, crisp and delightful—the oysters were all that fried oysters could be-the cobblers were cool and refreshing, a decided improvement upon nectar, and as for the cigars, we have nothing to saywe are puffing one now with great satisfaction.

Our friend Montague evidently knows how to fix things up in good style, and has a good cook.

Daily Journal, 17th inst.

One Hundred Years Ago.

On the 13th September, 1759 General Wolfe fell on the plains of Abraham, crowned with victory, and the ascendancy of the English arms over those of France was established on the Western continent. One hundred years ago and the splendid policy of the great Chatham had given victory to Great Britain on every sea and on every coast, and, by relieving the English Colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America from the dread of French encroachment, rapidly developed that growth in strength and independence of feeling that lead to the American Revolution. The old French war, illustrated by the glory and genius of Wolfe, might almost be called the purest of our Revolutionary struggles.

We are requested to state that Henry W. Miller, Esq., will deliver his great speech on the Eighteenth Century at Clinton, Sampson County, on Tuesday, Evening, November 7th, 1859, being the Tuesday of Sampson Superior Court.

GAS IN NEWBERN .- The Progress informs us that gas was first let into the street mains in that town on of Worcester; attorney general, D. H. Mason of Dedlast Thursday evening, and Pollock, South Front, East Front, Craven, Middle, Broad and Hancock streets lit for the Presidency,) were chosen delegates to the

QUEER.-A very well printed, and otherwise well conducted paper in Richmond, Virginia, edited by A. Judson Craine, said to be a gentleman and a man of talent, has the name of John M. Botts, of Virginia, at its bead, as its candidate for the Presidency. There is no accounting for things of this kind.

Leigh Hunt.

Speaking of the lately deceased poet and essayist, the New York Tribune says: "His dirge is best sung in his own words," which we quote for their beauty :-

" Blessed is the turf, serenely blessed Where throbbing hearts may sink to rest, Where life's long journey turns to sleep, Nor every pilgrim wakes to weep. A little sod. a few sad flowers, A tear for long departed hours, Is all that feeling heart's request To hush their weary thoughts to rest. There shall no vain ambition come There shall no vain ambition come To lure them from their quiet home; Nor sorrow lift, with heart-strings riven, The meek, imploring eye to heaven; Nor sad remembrance stoop to shed His wrinkles on the slumberer's head; And never never, love repair To breathe his idle whispers there !"

Organization. We see different propositions by our Democratic cotemporaries in this State, all having reference to the holding of a State Convention and the appointment of delegates thereto. Some of these propositions ecntemplate the appointment of delegates during the present Fall, instead of next Spring.

Now, we have never moved in such matters in this temptation is one that fits the circumstances of the best in this section the Spring Courts have been the usual, if other assassinations are charged upon the Mormons, of us. We are opposed to any premature meeting of not the invariable, time for holding meetings for the appointment of delegates, and for o her purposes of organ-We shall give the resolutions adopted by the New ization. With all due deference to the opinion of oth-York State Convention, and the delegates to the ers, we doubt the expediency of holding a State Con-Charleston Convention, appointed by that body, in our vention in the winter, and any time before the first of April may be regarded as winter, so far as the roads are storm is of very general extent along the Atlantic seaboard as well as inland. concerned, in many parts of the State.

For various reasons we are inclined to think that it would be advisable not to anticipate, greatly, the usual time of holding the State Convention. The canvass cannot commence before May-we mean the personal canvass by the candidates for the office of Governor .-Without undue assumption, we may reasonably take it for granted that the usage of all parties, in reference to the candidates for Governor, will be adhered to by the Democratic Convention in the re-nomination of Gov. Ellis. The main object of the State Convention, then, the ground-too near the ground, Sir." The narrative will be consultation, a mutual understanding of the wants and wishes of the different portions of the State and of mechanical skill and energies of the age, in the invention the party-the appointment of delegates from the State at large to the National Convention at Charles-State at large to the National Convention at Charles-ton, with other matters and things bearing fully as large hence, hundreds of them will be in successful operation. a reference to national as to State politics.

The Charleston Convention will probably meet in the latter part of May or the beginning of June. It would surely be advisable that the Democracy of North Carolina, in appointing delegates to that Convention, and in passing resolutions amounting almost to instructions to such delegates, should have the benefit of the latest and best information. In the changing phases of politics and politicians, few will be able as early as January or not prepared to abide the bargain, would, upon the February to say what aspect affairs may have assumed whole, do better not to make it at all. If not prepared before the first of May, or what position self-protection not only travel on the worst roads, but that the road itto stay on the bench, it might, perhaps, be better to and a due regard to the honor and interests of the South self is actually improved by the equal and broad comstay off. There may be circumstances in particular and of the Union may require the State of North Carcases going to explain and excuse this acceptance and olina to assume and maintain in the National Councils

> Our own observation has shown us that delegates tons along ordinary turnpike roads, at the rate of four appointed two or three weeks in advance are much more ant to attend than those appointed two or three months ahead. We think this is the general experience. When too long a time intervenes, delegates are apt to forget or lose interest. It is on this account that we hardly care to see meetings for the appointment of delegates to any Democratic Convention held before the Spring County Courts, in time to have delegates appointed by or before the beginning of April.

The time and place of holding the next State Convention will be decided by the Democratic State Committee. In submitting these remarks, we do not wish to imply any distrust of their ability to make the appointments in question properly; but we know that the gentlemen composing the Committee are above any little vanity based upon mere pride of opinion, and are only anxious to know the interests and wishes of the party,

Mrs. Elizabeth Little, aged about sixty years died suddenly on Monday last at the residence of Mr. William Ledge in Edgecombe County. She was well at dinner time and dead before night.

The last Wilson Ledger, speaks quite encouragingly of the progress of that thriving town, where Willie Roun- blades have begun wrong; and in due time you will see tree, Esq., is putting up a handsome residence opposite it. Their fathers and mothers will, in the end, see it too. to the Ledger office. Further up on the same street a Do not feel envious of the pleasures that a hothouse man new and commodious building has been opened as a drug stere by the Messrs. The mas. Mr. J. O. Calahan is enlarging his establishment and is a going to add an oyster saloon. A new Baptist Church is going up. Mr. Richardson's new seminary looks more like a house every day. In fact, Wilson is going ahead.

A movement is on foot for a railroad from Statesville to Charlotte. A meeting was held in Statesville on the 7th. and one was to have been held in Charlotte this fore- not replace his father. Such is the result of well settled

R. P. Waring, Esq., formerly of Charlotte, N. C., but men have often stated this fact; and inquire into the orinot long since appointed U.S. Consul at St. Thomas St. Thomas is subject to Yellow Fever.

The Fayetteville Carolinian of Saturday, speaks of the prospects of its daily issue as highly encouraging. The Carolinian Daily, has now been in existence four months and the proprietors regard it no longer as an experiment but as a fixed institution. We are pleased to notice this prosperity in the case of our Fayetteville

NOTE.-We have received the numbers of the Warrenton News asked for. Mr. Walsh has our thanks .-Will be noticed as soon as we can do so properly. Where is the last Raleigh Democratic Press? It has not got this far.

Judge Russell, of New York has decided that a dog is property. The old English Jurists held differently. We agree with the New York Judge.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention. WORCESTER, Sept. 16 .- The State Democratic Convention, in session here, has unanimously nominated General Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, as the candidate for Governor, and Stephen C. Bemis for Lieutenant Governor. The following nominations were also made : Secretary of State, Samuel W. Bowen : treasurer, George Demarest: auditor, James E. Esterbrook ham. Caleb Cushing, Issac Davis, Oliver Stevens and James S. Whitney, (ail said to be favorable to Douglas Charleston convention. The resolutions adopted recog-

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Salisbury Banner and the Banner is to be published daily and weekly, after about the 15th of October next.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SACKVILLE, Sept. 16th.—The Kagaroo, has a day's later advices, but as the Nova Scotian company has not forwarded the dispatch, the news is probably of no importance or it would have been expressed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SACKVILLE, Sept. 16th.—The Kagaroo, has a day's later advices, but as the Nova Scotian company has not forwarded the dispatch, the news is probably of no importance or it would have been expressed.

Is only about 12 years of age, of diminutive size and feeble health.—Tarboro' Southerner, 17th inst.

The Los Angelos Vineyard, of the 23d, says:—The Mojave Indians still lurk around the fort with hostile intentions, and there is no hope of peace with them uportance or it would have been expressed.

Synaguas, September 15th.—The regular deconvention nominated the same ticket as Wood's party, with the exception of the clerk of Appeals. Resolutions were adopted strongly affirming the rights of American citizens, native and adopted, all over

the world, and the duty of the government to protect them; and declaring that Congress has no power to le gislate slavery into the Territories, or enact a slave code or to prohibit the South from a just share in the benefits of the Territories. The resolutions also endorse, moderately, the national administration.

The convention unanimously instructed the Delegates to the Charleston Convention to act and vote as a unit.

Leavenworth, Sept. 15th.—Counter proclamations have been issued by the board of canvassers authorized by the constitutional convention, and Mr. Walsh, the Territorial Secretary, in regard to the reception of the returns. The board of canvassers claim the authority of the convention to be supreme, whilst Mr. Walsh characterizes their proceedings as illegal, under the Le compton constitution. The returns were directed to John Calboun.

More Mormon Troubles. Boston, Sept. 16.—The Utah correspondence of the Fraveler, under date of Camp Floyd, August 18th, describes the assassination of First Sergeant Ralph Pike, of the tenth infantry, who was shot dead in front of the Salt Lake Hotel by a Morman named Spencer The murderer escaped. Pike was a native of Bedford, New Hampshire. His funeral was attended by three regiments of infantry, a squadron of dragoons, a battery of light artillery, and a detachment of sappers and min-ers. The officers of each regiment, in full uniform, followed in the rear of the respective corps, Gen. Johnson County before March County Court, and we think that and his staff following in the rear of the whole. Several

> WASHINGTON, Sept. 17-1.30 p. m .- The Telegraph reports that the wires are down in several places, rendering the receipt of despatches almost, if not entirely, an impossibility. From indications it appears that the

Steam Carriages on Ordinary Roads.

We published sometime ago an account of a steam fire engine which had passed over the turnpike from Bristol to Philadelphia, and which performed that achievement in the most successful and admirable manner. Repeated attempts have been made for years to invent a steam carriage for ordinary roads, and as much as fifty years ago the experiment was unsuccessfully made in France. Even before that time, Oliver Evans obtained, after much difficulty, a patent from the Mary land Legislature to protect an invention of the kind which, however, proved to be impracticable and value less. At last, however, a complete triumph crowned the of a steam carriage on ordinary roads, which has been brought to such perfection and found so decided a suc-Mr. Boydell, an Englishman, has invented this remark able machine, the great peculiarity of which is, that it makes a railway for itself as it moves along. The Ameri can Railway Review says that the improvement consists in securing sections of a railway to the wheels of a carriage in such a manner that, as they revolve, section alter section is brought under the wheels and held firm for a certain period, and so on, laying and taking up a continuous track for the wheels as they move along The material devices for effecting these results are said to be very ingenious and simple. The trial took place State for Indiana. It was proved that the engine could the island which Gen. Harney has occupied. of twelve horse power, the boilers, says the Review, yield steam for an indicator of more than double that amount and the engine can with ease draw from sixty to seventy miles an hour. Attached to the machine, on one of its trials, were five powerful wagons, especially made for the purpose, and which followed every turn of the engine with a serpent-like movement which gave the utmost freedom and flexibility to the whole convoy. It is said that more than once the whole train turned in less than half its length, and that, too, in passing over grass and uneven ground, the wheels making no more indentation than would have been made by an ordinary coal wagon. If such success is attained at the start, what may we not expect, when improvement after improvement shall be made upon the original machinery .- Richmond Dispatch.

Country lads often feel that their lot is a hard one. They see city bred youngsters on their travels and their sprees at the age of fourteen! veritable young gentlemen, with a finished exterior, a segar and a cane. young farmer at the same age finds himself with a hoe in hand and a cheap straw hat on his head, sweating among the hills of corn. He is frequently envious of his city brother—whisking past him in the cars with kid gloves, delicate ringlets, and plenty of money in his

Mind your corn, boy; hoe it out clean, keep steadily to the labor you have in hand, do it well, and in time your good days will come too. It you find farming is not suited to your taste, or your strength, or circumstances-if you like mechanism better, or have a capacity for business, whatever eventually you may engage in, it is all the same, you have begun right. The city enjoys; but remember, not in a malicious, but sober spir- nations of Dr. Smith of portions of the mountain reit, that such plants wither early. By the time you have gions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and acquired fixed habits of industry, and acquired a corresponding perfection of mind and body, your delicately rear- to tea than a great proportion of the land cultivated in THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the ed contemporary of the town begins to feel the debilitating effects of idleness and dissipation. He is not alone to blame for a weak body and a profitless mind; it is the result of a and conditions of weather, but from a study of meteorosystem; but he cannot escape from its effects; these he logical records and observations. The same opinion must endure for himself in his own person. His father may be a professional man, or a merchant, or may be merely rich; the chances are fifty against one that the son will experience; business falls into the hands of those who tials." are most competent; it does not descend to heirs. It is the Information has been received of the death of country boys after all who do the city business. Observing gin of Cleveland, or Boston, or N. Y., you will find it to urday afternoon last, as the Bucksport accommodation be so. All external circumstances are in favor of the son West Indies. Mr. Waring died out there we presume or the clerk succeeding to the trade of the old firm; but the passengers, seven of whom were ladies, passed by the son seldom, almost never, dies in the position of a partner of the house. Why is it? Simply because habitual industry is wanting; habitual indulgence is not wanting. With all the external odds against it, the country furnishes the cities their principal business men. If intelligent, faithful and persevering, and above all, cheerful and persevering, cheerful and contented, the chances are that the lad with the hie will eventually do the business of the father of the lad in gloves, who is now luxuriating in his travels .- Ohio Farmer.

MEMPHIS.—The receipts of cotton at Memphis the last year were 325,480 bales, an increase of 82,480 on last year. The value of the crop is estimated at \$18,-000,000. The total business of this flourishing city is

previous. no railroads, and the town of Memphis had but a popula-tion of five or six thousand. Now, the city of Memphis has a population of about thirty thousand, and the been erected. It was at first a hard struggle for Mem- can wear corsets if too thick-other fixens, if too thin phis to build a single railroad; but she was, after that She can eat, drink, and be merry, without costing a cent. was finished, able to build a second much more sily; and now she is able to build them whenever she pleases -and she keeps on building them !- Montgomery Mail.

Later from New Mexico. St. Louis, Sept. 16 .- The Santa Fe mail of the 29th has arrived. Intense excitement existed there in rela- fanatic, pays for all the articles, letters, and sermons, which tion to the Congressional election. The army and all the Americans there were in favor of Mr. Gallegos.— direct matter of business. It would be well if many The result was considered very doubtful.

DEAD .- Mr. Van Buren Hopkins died yesterday plimentary ticket to the next State Fair. The ticket, we learn, has been sent through the courtesy of Messrs.

Holden & Wilson of the Standard.

New York, put into Halifax at six o'clock this morning short of coal. After having obtained 150 tons of coal patronage.

The Steamer Kangaroo at Halifax Short of Coal.

Sackville, Sept. 16.—The steamer Kangaroo, for some misbehavior who ran away short of coal. After having obtained 150 tons of coal and came to this county, where his mother resides was short of coal. After having obtained 150 tons of coal and came to this county, where his mother resides was short of coal. After having obtained 150 tons of coal and came to this county, where his mother resides was short of coal. After having obtained 150 tons of coal and came to this county, where his mother resides was short of coal. After having obtained 150 tons of coal and came to this county, where his mother resides was sent back by her, and soon thereafter, it is said, came to this county, which have been discontinued for want of patronage.

Court for Pitt county, to be held in March next. He is only about 12 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only about 21 years of age, and lived by him was only Court for Pitt county, to be held in March next. He is only about 12 years of age, of diminutive size and feeble health.—Turboro' Southerner, 17th inst.

dary line, the several authorities were cited which sus tained the adoption of the 49th parallel as the line; and such authorities state this line to run to the Northwes ern Ocean. Thus Postlethwayt's Dictionary of 1851 states the line as follows—" to the 49th degree, through lake Abitillis, to the Northwest Ocean."

deflection from it named. Such a line, however, would cut in two Vancouver's Island—which was unknown when this line was alleged to have been determined by Commissioners. Subsequently, the discovery of this Island was made, and in 1846, there was, at its Southern extremity a British settlement, and the sole object of a deflection from the 49th parallel, before it reached the Pacific Ocean, at a point in the Georgia Gulf, and thence through Fuca Straits was to save this Island to Great Birtain—the only island then of consequence, and the only one on which there was a British settlement. This object would be accomplished by running the line through the middle of the pearest channel to Vancouver. This would leave insurance of about \$250,000. the other islands were they properly, belong to the continent, as its natural appendag

The two channels, of the Canal de Haro and the Rosario Straits, leading from Georgia Gulf to Fuca Straits, were then (1846) perfectly well known; by the nearest channel, the Canal de Haro, San Juan falls to the Unied States; by the Rosario Strait, between San Juan and the Continent, the island falls to Great Britain. The first navigator who ever passed entirely through the Fuca Strait was Capt. Kendreck, in the Washington, in 1789, after Capt. Gray had left this vessel-three years before Vancouver reached these coasts. Neither Kendrick nor his vessel ever returned to America. He was killed in 1793, at Owybee, by a ball accidentally

fired from a British vessel while saluting him. In 1792 Vancouver sailed through this strait, surveying its channels in the most thorough and effectual manner, and his account of it fills a large portion of his journal. By his charts subsequent navigators easily made their way through Fuca Strait and the Georgia Gulf .-He lays down clearly the two channels of the Canal de Haro and the Rosario Strait.

A year before the conclusion of the 1846 treaty, Hon. Wm. Sturgis, of that city, delivered a lecture before the Boston Mercantile Library Association on the Oregon Question. He was perfectly familiar with the whole ground, for he had passed seven winters in this region, and in 1801 he had navigated his ship through the whole the Fuca Straits. In this valuable lecture Mr. Sturgis suggested a boundary as follows:

A continuation of the parallel of 49 deg. across the Rocky Mountains to tidewater, say to the middle of the Gulf of Georgia;" thence by the northermost navigable assage (not North 49 deg.) to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and down these Straits to the Pacific Ocean; the navigation of the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Juan de Fuca to be forever free to both parties—all the Islands and other territory lying South and East of this ine to belong to the United States, and all North and West to Great Britain. By this arrangement we should cede to great Britain the portion of Quadra and Vancouver's Island that lies South of latitude 49 deg., which, in territorial point of view, is of two little importance to deserve a moment's consideration; and both parties would secure for a considerable extent a well defined atural boundary, about which there would hereafter e no doubt or dispute.'

All the British pretended to strive for in 1846 was he lower portion of Vancouver's Island; and it the treaty be now interpreted according to the obvious intention of making the deflection from the 49th parallel, there would seem to be but little doubt of the justice of our title to such a construction as would fix the line by in Hyde Park, London, by direction of the Secretary of the Canal de Haro, which would leave the United States

> The Toronto Globe takes the following view of this next few months or years. It is a low lying bit of land gaged with the Indians in the work of slaughter. situated at the mouth of Puget Sound, between the Is-United States, of 1850—(1846)—declared that the boundary line should be in the middle of the channel, boldt and St. Mary's route. between Vancouver and the main land. Now, the trouble is that there are several channels. By tolowing one, San Juan would be given to the United States; by another to Great Britain. It is of no use for pur-

> poses of settlement, being small and far from fertile; but it has been regarded as a place of some importance from an idea that it commanded the entrance to the sound Late writers say that this is not correct—that the channel near it is very wide—and that there are others a party of Shashone Indians, the enemy was repulsed far distant from it. The American General has, howev- with the loss of thirty killed. er, very recklessly and improperly taken possession of it, and we presume that there will be a great deal of protocolling before he will be removed. In American matters the imperial authorities generally make a great fight about a small matter, and abandon everything important without a struggle. We therefore anticipate keen contest about San Juan, but we venture to say that there will be no fighting. If Brother Jonathan says he must have San Juan at all hazards, he will probably get it; or perhaps the matter will be allowed to lie over till there is a batch of little matters to be settled and then Uncle Sam may make a great merit of surrendering the island in consideration of getting somethin worth ten times as much. Such are generally the

results of British diplomacy in America.' Boston Post. The recent importations of tea plants and seeds by the U.S. Patent Office, has given a fresh interest to the subject of tea culture in this country. The exami-Tennessee, go far to prove that they are better adapted China. This opinion was derived not only from examination of the soil, and personal inquiry as to climate was expressed by M. Francis Bonynge, whose visit some eight years since will be remembered. It only requires enterprise, capital, and intelligence to bring this branch of industry into successful competition with the " Celes-

A CHARGE OF SHOT FOR A HANDFUL OF CHOKE CHERRIES .- The Bangor (Me.) Union says that on Satstage, driven by John K. Atwood, loaded with eighteen residence of an old man named John Nickerson, in Or rington, the stage sheered to the side of the road to avoid a rock in the middle of the road, which brought the stage under some choke cherry trees, at which the young men on the stage plucked with considerable eagernees. Just as the stage had got past the trees the old man discharged a musket, loaded with powder and shot, at the stage, several of the shot taking effect upon the person of Elias Rich, from whom they were extracted, fortunately without wounding him seriously. It is said the old man, who is very passionate, had been considerably annoyed by depredations upon his cherry trees. Nickerson was arrested, and held in \$1,000 for examination.

ADVANTAGES OF WOMEN OVER MEN .- Some one sums believed to have amounted to \$40,000,000 during the up the advantages of women over men as follows: A past year, an increase of 33 per cent. on that of the year woman may say what she pleases to you without being knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after din-Railroads have done it. Ten years ago Memphis had ner, while her husband has got to go to work. She can go forth into the streets without being invited to treat at every coffee-house. She can paint her face if it is too pale, or flour it if it is too red. She can stay at home present year \$30,000,000 worth of buildings will have in time of war, and wed if her husband is killed. She She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees any one she likes better. She can get her husband in debt all over, until he warns the public, by advertisement, not to trust her on his account any longer.

A GOOD CUSTOMER .- Mr. Gerrit Smith, the Peterboro others who ask the "favor of space," copied his example.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail. up. The people, of course, were much gratified.

The people, of course, were much gratified.

We are indebted to Wilson Whitaker, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, for a complimentary ticket to the next State Fair. The ticket,

The steamer Kangaroo at Halifax Short of Coal.

The residual 3, were chosen delegates to the President 4, were chosen del

BY TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 16, 1859. here that Gen. Scott goes to Washington Territory to aid in adjusting the difficulties there. Non Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1859. It is doubtful whether the steamer Persia sailed on the 3d inst. It is thought that she may have been detained for repairs at Liverpool, and the Arabia substi-

Destructive Fire at Chicago.

WASHINGNON CITY, Sept. 17, 1859. A destructive conflagration occurred at Chicago, on last Thursday night Three blocks of buildings were destroyed, and two more partially. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars, upon which there was

Dan Rice's Horses Burnt.

EASTON, PA., Sept. 17, 1859. Dan Rice's Circus horses were burnt last night about 12 o'clock, together with the stables—loss \$5,000. One Week Later from Europe.

New York, Sept. 19th, 1859. The Steamship Borussia, Irom Southampton with dates to the 4th inst., has arrived at this port. Her news is generally unimportant.

The Steamship Persia, from Liverpool with dates to the 3rd inst., also arrived here this morning. When five days out, the P. broke a crank pin, which caused her to lay to for repairs.

The latest news from Italy is to the effect that the Pontifical troops were threatening the legation, and danger of a collision appeared to be imminent.

The Pope rejects all reforms. The sailing of the Great Eastern has been postponed to the 29th of September.

The Zurich Conference was expected to come to an abrupt close. A Peace Congress appears to be the Just received and for sale by only alternative. The Italians are impatient of delay. There has been a serious conflict between the Moorlength of the Georgia Gulf—going in on the North at Pinturel, or Queen Charlotte Sound, and coming out at ish and Spanish troops on the island of Cueta. [Cueta is a Spanish town on the coast of Morocco, in Africa, nearly opposite Gibraltar, and like that place, built on a peninsula-not an island-population 8,000.-Journal.] Spain is preparing an expedition.

Storm at the North.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 19th, 1859. There was a severe storm generally at the North East on Friday night, which interrupted telegraphic from the communication. The storm was probably more severe here than elsewhere.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19th, 1859. Havana dates to the 13th inst. have been received here. The weather at Havana was cool and there was carcely any sicknes at the above port. Sugar was

mportant from Salt Lake\_The Late Indian Massa

ST. Louis, Sept. 13th .- We have received Salt Lake papers of the 17th ult. They are filled with outrages in the Mormon country. Superintendent Forney reports that from the information which he has acquired in relation to the recent Indian massacre, in which six men and one woman were killed and six men and one The island of San Juan (not the home of Robinson little girl wounded, he is led to believe that the butchery Crusoe) but one which lies in a much higher latitude, was instigated by white men. Statements have been promises to become a place of importance during the made, under oath, to the effect that white men were en-

Capt. Simpson, of the topographical engineers, ha land of Vancouver and the American territory of Wash- made a report that he has explored and surveyed two ington. The treaty between Great Britain and the new routes to California—the result of which is that

boldt and St. Mary's route. Lloyd Pike was assassinated by a Mormon named Spencer, while attending court at Salt Lake. The affair created an intense excitement there. The assassination of Frank McNeil and Sergeant Pike is believed to have been done by order of Brigham Young.

The Mormons declare that the Gentiles elected to the Legislature shall not take their seats. In a battle between Gay's company of dragoons and

The Apache and Camanche Indians were becomin New York, Sept. 15th.—It is understood that the

natentees of the American Seaboard and Western Telegraph Companies have agreed on a basis of consolida-From Havana. NEW YORK, Sept. 14th .- The steamer Philadelphia

from Havana with dates to the 9th has arrived. weather was hot and the public health no better. Sugars were still dull though a trifle more business was doing. Molasses dull-no operations. Freights very dull and rates nominal. Exchanges firm-London bills 14 a 15 premium. New York bills 3 a 5 per cent. premi-

SOAP, CANDLES, STARCH, Candy, Crackers, Matches, Powder, Shot, Lead, &c. In store and for sale by Sept. 19, 1859.

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT. ICE\_ICE\_ICE.

delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M. ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.
TERMS CASH, without deviation.

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed. ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE. A. H. VANBOKKELEN. 176-6m-32-6m\*

> P. ARMSTRONG'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS
DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.

THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes
without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent
asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the Farmer's House, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he

Farmer's House, near the W. & W. R. R. W. B. H. W. BISHOP, Agent.

47-6m-268-2m **840.** 

THE \$40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

> SOMETHING NEW COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order! ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE. 1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines. OBSERVE: — We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE OF FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads,

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and im roved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at We warrant these Machines to be just what we here re-present, and we guarantee to refund the money to any per-son who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bar-

chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—24443-lawly

Messrs. E. T. Barry & Co., Gentlemen :—

THE SEWING MACHINA of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, news with reat rapidity and neateess. Its great recommendations ret its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon accurred a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as June 20th, 1859.—24444-1awly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. Barry & Co.—Gentlemen:

THE SEWING MACHING of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a seeful invention.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

July 15.—46-tf

M. LONDON.

MY PALL STOCK of Books, Stationery, Artist Materials, Music, Pianos, &c., have arrived and is now opened for inspection and sale. Pains has been taken to supply the Children's department with good and interesting

supply the Children's department with good and interesting works.

My stock consists in part of the following named articles: School Books, Inks. Slates, Pencils, Artist Materials for Oil and Grecian Painting, Cap Paper, Letter Paper, Packet Pester Paper, Commercial Post Paper, Commercial Note Paper, Ladies Billet and Note Paper, Mourning Papers, Deed Papers, Legal Cap Papers, Bath Post Papers, Envelopes of most every description, Visiting Cards, plain and enameled. A large assortment of Miscellaneous, Standard, Poetical, Family, Cookery, Works of Fiction, Prayer Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Family Prayer, Bank Books, Cash Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Family Prayer, Bank Books, Cash Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Pocket Diarys for 1860, Check Books on all the Banks, including the Bank of North Carolina, Bills of Exchange, Domestic Drafts, Note Books, Musical Note Books, Carmina Sacra. Southern Harp, Sacred Harp, The Jubilee, Lute of Zion, Presbyterian Psalmody, Scrap Books, Letter Copying Books. Invoice Books, Receipt Book, Gold Pens and Pencils. Steel Pens of many varieties, Penholders assorted, a superior lot of Gift Books, Jewelry Cases, Card Cases, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Chess Boards and Men, Checker Men, Backgammon Men and Boards, Inkstands of many varieties, and other articles too numerons to mention, at KELLEY'S Fancy Book Store.

Sept. 19th, 1859 [ Herald copy.

SALT: SALT!! SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT; in good order for sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

BLACK FRENCH FELT HATS.
HIGH AND LOW CROWNS to suit every taste. We have given particular attention this season to the selection of the finest grades of Soft Felt Hats, and ask attention to our elegant assortment now in Store at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street. MYERS & MOORE

ROUND CROWN FRENCH BRUSH HATS. THE FINEST SOFT HAT EVER OFFERED. Call YERS & MOORE'S September 17.

HCOP IRON. TONS HOOP IRON-in handsome order; 1, 11 and WILLARD & CURTIS.

MULLETS.

OAK BBLS. MULLETS, large size, just received and for sale by

Sept. 19th, 1859.

T. H. McKOY & CO. ON CONSIGNMENT.

Sept. 19th 1859. т. н. мскоу & со. NASH BRANDY.

10 BBLS. OLD and Good, for sale by Sept. 19th, 1859. T. H. Т. Н. МСКОУ & СО. GLUE: GLUE !! 100 BBLS. BEST DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by Sept. 19, 1859. WILLARD & CURTIS.

THE FOLLOWING HAIR PREPARATIONS A RE offered for sale by the undersigned: Wood's Hair Restorative, Mrs. Allen's Hair Dresser, Spaulding's Rosemary and Castor Oil, Burnetts Cocoaine, Barry's Tricopherou's, Lyon's Katharion, Peter's Eau Lustralle, &c. The variety of Pomades is extensive and comprise articles from the Laboratories of celebrated Perfumers, both in Europe and America. Samples sent on application. L. B. ERAMBERT, Pharmaceuitist.

Sept. 19, 1859. CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. PREVENTS chapping of the Face, Hands and Lips. Is also an excellent application for sunburn, tan, &c. Sold L. B. ERAMBERT, Pharmaceutist.

SALT: SALT: 1

SACKS LIVERPOOL GROUND, just received.
W. H. McRARY & CO.

MAKES SINGER'S STITCH." fered to the public, have so much of excellence tratthe venders of them can say, "It makes Singer's stitch" that, they would have you understand, is recommendation enough. So far as it goes, very well. Those who may think of purchasing a Machine for Plantation or Family sewing, should bear in mind the fact, that the representation of a thing, is not the thing itself. To make Singer's stitch requires a combination of numerous ingenious patents, belonging ex clusively to I. M. Singer & Co., and are used only in the construction of their Machines, all imitations to the contrary, notwithstanding. And the perfection of this stitch is only realized through and by the combined patents aforesaid. The working parts of their family Machines possess the same excellence as belong to their Higher Priced Machines—the only difference being in the fact that they are

not used for so great a variety of heavy work.

The Family Machine, Price \$50, with all the improvements, and entirely original designs, will be introduced into our establishment during the present month. Particular attention is called to the new "Transverse Shuttle," Letter "A." Machine. As yet, no imitations of

this Machine are made public.

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent for Sept. 17, 1859-11&4tf

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad WILMINGTON, N. C., September 12th, 1859. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad company, will be held in the town of Charlotte, on Friday

14th day of October next. D. S. COWAN, Sec'y. Wadesboro' Argus, Fayetteville Observer, Carolinian and Presbyterian, Charlotte Democrat and Whig, and Rutherford Enquirer, copy weekly till meeting. Send bill to Treasurer's

September 12th, 1859-6-1w-3-tm

VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION, situated in Bruns-A wick county, six miles below the town of Wilmington, containing SIX HUNDRED ACRES, one half of which is tide swamp, (90 or 100 acres under bank and ditch.) lies well and is very rich, being mostly cane brake. A good two story Dwelli g House, containing eight rooms, with fire place in each; Barn and Threshing Machine, &c., on the premises. A family of roung Negroes would be taken in premises. A family of young Negroes would be taken in part payment. Those desirous of purchasing will do well o inspect the premises. Address me at Whiteville, N. C. CALVIN HAYNES;

or D. PIGOTT, Wilmington, N. C. Georgetown (S. C.) Pee Dee Times copy 4 weeks and

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, ander the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will ake place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, October 1st, 1859. \$336.000. SORTEO NUMERO 624 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE\_\$100,000 ! Prize of......\$100,000 | 6 Prizes of...... 15 '.. \$2,000 74 '. 1,000 16,000 | 143 ... 10,000 | 20 Approximations... ....... Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each: 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$16,000;

4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$20 : Halves \$10 ; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result become

and All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C. Sept. 12, 1859.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y HARTFORD, CONN. 

Capital Paid in,..... Sarplus..... ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859. Cash on hand and in Bank. \$43.455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit. 54,827 09 74,245 00 16,250 00 

14,035 00 e03,769 8 DIRECTORS. JOY ALLYN, JCHN P. BRACE, CHARLES J. RUSS. CHARLES BOSWELL, HENBY KENEY, ALBERT DAY, CALVIN DAY, H. HUNTINGTON. President.

TIMO. C. ALLYN, Secretary. C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary. WM. N. Bowers, Actuary.

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Markandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of the chandise, Mills, Manufactories, Mills, Mills, Manufactories, Mills, Mi

200 BRLS. FRESH GROUND FLOUR—Family, Su per and Fine. Just received and for sale by Sept. 19, 1859. FLOUR! FLOUR!!